INSURANCE

Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE

Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XVIII NO. 67– BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

GANDHIJI CHANGES ROUTE OF HIS "ARMY'S" MARCH.

Will Not Pass Through Gaekwar's Territory.

"I DESERVE A LIE SENTENCE."

GANDHIJI'S SPIRITD APPEAL TO PEOPE.

Thousands Of Volunteers Flock To Mahatma's Colors.

MORE VILLAGE OFFICIALS RESIGN.

Gandhiji and his Satyagrahi "army" started from and at 6 in the morning on Tuesday and reached Nappa by m. At Nappa Mahatmaji addressed a gathering of villagers received a purse of Rs. 1000. More village officials tendered t resignations.

Leaving Nappa at 5.30 p. m. after addressing the ting Mahatmaji marched to Borsad which he reached by 8 p. Elaborate preparations were made to receive him by the izens. Mahatmaji will leave Borsad on Wednesday morning proceed to Raas, the village in Borsad Taluk where Sardar Vallbhai was arrested.

Government will be heaping ridicule on their is if they sentenced me for three months. In their eyes I de life sentence." These words were addressed by Gandhiji to sad people.

Mahatmaji has made an important departure in his original route. Gandhiji does not intend to ta through the Gaekwar's territory b proceed to that goes through British jurisdiction. It is underst hatmaji will have a conference with Pandit Jawaha other A. I. C. C. members at Raas before they pr bad.

Offers for enlisting in the Satyagrahi "army" from all sides. The Kaira District, the stronghold labhbhai, is alone sending 10,030 volunteers. Kathiawa is "mobilising" its forces for "active service". Offers volunteers from Kaira District to join the Satyagraha a by the Congress Committees.

Mr. K. F. Khadilkar, the veteran Maharashtra leader lieutenant of the Lokmanya, has enlisted his name in B "Ironsides" for active service. Mr. Khadilkar, it will be reca was released out of Sabarmati jail only recently, where he ser one years' rigorous for his writings in "Nava-Kal."

MAHATMAJI TO CONFER WITH CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT RAAS.

BORSAD, Mar. 18.

"It is our religious duty to destroy this tyrannical Government. With me it is a religion, a faith and not a policy. It will be ridiculous if the Government send me to jail for a short period of three months just as they have done in the case of the Sardar. In their eyes I should deserve a sentence of life-long imprisonment." This was the gist of the spirited address delivered by Gandhiji at Nappa.

Almost the same address he repeated in Borsad at the mammoth meeting in still stronger words. For a small town like this the gathering was a record one composed of over 10,000 people The feature of demonstrations here was that the Muslim community of this place had enthusiastically participated in them. Here as elsewhere youths topped in enthusiasm and activity.

Apprehensions of all manner had given a touch of sensation to the proceedings. Over 1,000 volunteers who have already enlisted their names in the present campaign from Kaira District were present at the meeting. Even Mr. Abbas Tyabji was present being urgently called to the camp by a rumour.

To-morrow morning the army marches further on and camps at Ras a village about five miles off where Sardar Vallabhbhai was arrested. It is at this place that the Congress President meets and consults Gandhiji.

Gandhiji's Message To Borsad

(From Our Special Representative.)

BORSAD March 18.

Mahatmaji broke his silence on Monday night. The Swaraj "Army" commenced its march from Anand at 6 this morning and was escorted for a considerable distance by large crowds of people. The "Army" reached Nappa, a village about seven miles off Anand at 8. Large crowds of villagers received Bapuji with characteristic enthusiasm and traditional rites. In decoration this village beats all the previous camps. The way from the village entrance the Dharamshala, where the camp was fixed, (nearly half a mile distant) was tastefully decorated right along with flags festoons and flowers. Although the meeting was announced at three villagers were flocking to the camp from early morning. From inquiries among villagers I learnt that two Mukhis and a number Matadars from neighbouring villages are prepared to tender their resignations to Gandhiji. Great enthusiasm prevails among villagers who were prepared to do anything at Bapu's bidding. Political consciousness among the peasants of Kaira district has developed to a considerable extent, and the villagers are prepared to make any sacrifice demanded of them. Due to the toils of Sardar Patel the villagers of this district matured, as it were, for this sacrifice. The feeling is absolutely normal among villagers. Darbar Gopaldas is the Secretary of the Kaira Congress Committee and doing every thing to make the march comfortable and for volunteers. The splendid response that with this great

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE.

Tuesday 6 a.m.: Starts from Anand for Nappa.

Tuesday 8 a.m.: Reaches Nappa on way to Borsad.

Tuesday 5-30 p.m.: Leaves Nappa and reaches Borsad at 8 p.m.

Wednesday 6 a.m.: Leaves Borsad for Raas. Will confer with Pundit Jawaharlal at 8 a.m.

BOMBAY'S "IRONSIDES."

More Recruits To Non-Violent "Army."

(Through the War Council, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's Ironsides in the Non-Violent "Army" of Indian Independence:

71. Sjt. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar.
72. Shrimati Vidyagouri Purshottamdas Fadia.
73. Janab Syed Ansaruddin.
74. Sjt. V. E. Narayana Iyer.
75. Sjt. N. S. Sreenivasan
76. Sjt. R. S. Nathan
77. Sjt. Maneklal Mohanlal Gandhi
78. Sjt. Mulchand Bhaichand Gujar.
79. Sjt. Narayan Sreenivasa Rao
Sjt. Gangadas Khushaldas [illegible]rekh.

[illegible] BREAK ALL [illegible]AWS."

[illegible]ment

CONGRESS OFFICIALS ROUNDED UP.

FOR RECITING SONGS

Charged With Sedition.

LAHORE, March 18.

Nine Congressmen all being office-bearers of the Majha District Congress Committee, were arrested all on a sudden yesterday at 6 under Section 108 Cr. P. C. for breach of peace under Section 124-A for reciting alleged seditious poems. The hearing was commenced today before Mr. Mirza Mehdi Hussain.—Free Press.

CONGRESSMAN'S HOUSE RAIDED.

Police Seize Books.

LAHORE, March 18.

The house of Lala Pindidas, a prominent Congress member and Publicity Secretary, the Punjab cial Congress Committee was raided this morning and copies of "Indian War of Independence" by Mr. Savarkar was proscribed and seized.—Free Press.

ELECTION TO A. I. C. C.

Mr. Nariman & Mr. Abid Ali Returned From Bombay.

As a result of the Bye-election, Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Abid Ali Jaferbhai, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have been duly elected members of the All-India Congress Committee.

Mahatmaji about the work of the Working Committee. It is understood that the Police Patel of Virsad has resigned his post. About 300 volunteers are said to have enlisted their names at Borsad and 150 at Ras. Considerable enthusiasm prevails in Kaira District.

About five thousand people a[illegible]led at Napa to hear Ma[illegible] Mahatmaji is starting [illegible] Borsad and a[illegible]programme [illegible]orning

TAMIL NADU IS READY.

Civil Disobedience In April.

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S PLANS.

MADRAS, March 17.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who arrived in Madras to-day after an extensive tour in Southern Districts interviewed said he had decided to start civil disobedience campaign in the province on salt issue. He had toured round the province and was satisfied that quite a larger number of people were ready to offer themselves as Civil resisters as soon as the campaign was started. He expected they would march out about the middle of April. He added, though the campaign would be on salt issue liquor shops would not allowed to ply trade undistur

Mr. Rajagopalachari addr a meeting at Tilak Ghat to exhorting the audience to themselves as volunteer large numbers. Mr. Ch leaving for Ahmedaba morrow to attend the m the Congress Working Co —A. P.

An Ernakulam reports the outbre in virulent form State.—A. P.

CONVICTS

Mr. B[illegible]

STRIKE

In the Ho[illegible] the course o[illegible] tion on the [illegible] Railway str[illegible] Benn stated [illegible] were emplo[illegible] and fourte[illegible] loading go[illegible] ing the p[illegible]

Mr. Wi[illegible] ther Gov[illegible] be used [illegible] use of [illegible]

Reply[illegible] Benn po[illegible] teen ca[illegible] tary ne[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] fourte[illegible] wh[illegible] [illegible]

COTTON

[illegible]

FREE

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIE HOUSE.

OPENING ON FRIDAY, MARCH 21ST.

AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A Milestone in the Annals of the Screen!

All TALKING SINGING ...tic ...ion

...of Tax).

...USPENDED.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN UNPRECEDENTED RUSH

in every show each day during the last four days to see the gigantic, magnificent

SUPER PICTURE OF THE AGE

'NOAH'S ARK'

WARNER BROS $ 2,000,000 VITAPHONE SENSATION

TALKING— SINGING— ASTOUNDING

You will be AWE-STRUCK with its IMMENSITY.

Fascinated with its Tender Romance.

AN EPIC DRAMA OF EARTH, SEA, SKY AND WARRING HUMAN PASSIONS

"NOAH'S ARK"

Featuring Dolores Costello with a cast of more than 10,000 actors.

Please Book Your Tickets in Aavance to avoid the great rush in every show.

Plan open at the Theatre from 10 A. M.

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW: TWO SHOWS DAILY:—6-30 and 10 P.M. (S.T.)

ON FRIDAY 3 SHOWS AT:—4; 6-30 and 10 P.M. (S.T.)

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

Rs. Rs.

00 FREE GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY 100

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.

...ION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

...N SANGIT ...LAYA ...THEATRE

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Mill shares opened at the closing quotations of quotations of yesterday. Later on prices gave way bit by bit owing to profit taking by the Bulls.

Bombay Burmas were weak. Tata Hydros opened at slightly lower rates than the previous closing. Soon after they suffered a considerable fall. After some fluctuations they closed distinctly weak. Tata Steel shares opened steady. A little there was a slight decline in values but before closing the lost points were made up and closing was better than the opening. These were the only shares this afternoon which were able to register a rise. Cements were easy.

Bombay Dyeing:—792, 93, 89, 83, 81, 85, Fazal:—51, 22, 23, 20, 22, 21, 25, 26. Pearl:—271, 62, 67, 65, 67. Tata Hydro:—1232, 11, 15, 12, 20, 18, 16,17. Tata Def:—300, 301. 297, 98, 97, 305, 7.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 792, 93, 81, 85.
Century 287, 81, 83, 81.
Colaba 138, 37.
Crescent 87.
Fazal 531, 28, 27, 26.
Indore 356, 51, 52.
Madhowji 24-8.
Nagpur 470, 66, 70
New Great 200, 198, 201, 190, 193
Pearl 271, 62, 67, 65, 67
Simplex 50 x48-2
Swadeshi 386, 85, 87
Burma 681, 80, 81, 77, 78, 77
Hydro 1232, 11, 20, 13, 17
Tram 131-14, 31-4
Def. 300, 297, 307
Ord. 45-4, 44-10, 47-2, 46-10
Indian 258, 55, 57
Katni Ord. 180
Alcock 287, 70, 65, 68

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 18.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 320.
Apollo 50, nil, 3-5.
...ssur Veerji (5) nil 1
...arsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 165.
Bharat 100 nil, 55.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 786-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 1-12
Bradbury (22) nil, 160.
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Central India 100, 470.
Century 100, 281-4.
Fazulbhoy 250, 526-4.
Crescent 100, 81-4.
Currimbhoy 100.
Dawn 250, 530.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 123-12.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200, nil, 63-12.
Elphinstone 100, 6-8.
Finlay 100, 87-8.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil
Gokak 100, 160.
Gold Mohur 100 nil
Hindustan 100, 0...
Indian Bl... ...dar 10...

Larkha... 100, 1f, 84.
Man... Bhor 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mym... ingh 100, 2/11/60, 82
Pach... Jamner 100 2¼, 82.
Sial... Naroowal 100, 2/4/8 84
Sara... ...ajgun; 100 2-6-91 82
Sind... ...nt 100 5-7 60
Tapt... alley xd. 665.
Uppe... ind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahm... Electric 100. 7 8y. 122
Sura... ...ectric 0 100 5/7y 10. 123
Andhra... alley Ord. (1000) 20. 685
Bomb... Tram Ord 131-4.
Tata ...dro Electric 1000 40 121
Tata ...ver 1050, nil, 555.
Kara... Electricity 100 0/41 142
Poon... ...ectricity 100 1y. 135.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Fort... 10y 130.
Harve... and Sabapathy 1120 plus
India... ...otton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manm... Manufacturing (250) 248-
New E... 500 75y 770
New ...ssil 400, 491/4
New ...ce of Wales 500 20y 400 xd
Volkar... 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire India Life 100. 30 1725
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 15, 7
New I... Assurance 10, 17-4.
Vulcan... 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 1840.
Indust... & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock ...down 6, 268-12.
Attock ... nil, 18
Belapur... 50, nil 6.
Bombay... ...am Co. Ord. 185.
Burma ...nda 12 nil, 20.
Burma ...Corporation 680.
Burma ...p. 10, Rs. 9/8
Jost ...neering 50 181-4
Kemp ...15 185
Macken... ...Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia ...am 8-5.
Tata C...truction xd. 34-8.
Tata O...6-12.
Tata Ir... ...ef 307-8.
Bombay ...ephone 50, 55-4.
Assur V... Mills B, 7 0f, 55. 94.
Bombay ...m T s o.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoor... ... T. ... 60.
Tata H... Def. 107.
Tata P... 7-1/2 99
Andhra...
Apol... ...C.
... 130-8.
... 95-12.
... 965.
... Pref 1072-8.
... Pref 1022-8.

COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Mar. 18.

In full-pressed Bales	3 days	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	567	259515
Central India	1386	318727
Barsi and Nagar	1200	203587
Hyderabad-Gaorani	351	65806
Berar	2289	549212
Central Provinces	2112	297476
Total Oomras	7905	1694303
Dholera	1447	93389
N.-W. Provinces	57	134009
Rajputana	100	35363
Sind-Punjab	298	149273
Broach	3105	202263
Coompta & Dharwar	25	44619
Westerns-Northerns	103	15183
Cocanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7020
Persian		473
American		3871
Egyptian and African		37010
Tamilla, Burma & other sorts		623
Total	13040	2414119

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

	1st Sept. to 13th March.	Yester-day	This year.
...-pressed ...es		6443	452841
...ina		11652	872251
		102	11023
... Rail			60968
...pour for Europe.			
...apan			39571
		18202	1476557

...CHANGES.

...on, Mar. 17.
... 20.36-1/4
...ster- 12.12-1/3
...ssels 34.89
...rid 36.59
...an 25.12
124.29
164.06

TAX ON STAPLE COTTON.

—:o:—

Bill Passes Second Reading Passed In American Senate.

LIVERPOOL RALLY ON SPOT BUYING.

—:o:—

Latest Cotton Cable Advices say:—

Hemelryk:—"Senate passed second reading law taxing staple cotton."

"New York cables:—Farm Board buying near months?"

Liverpool:—"Expecting longs realise on any further advance but would buy decline."

"Cheaper money slowly restoring confidence."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on spot houses buying and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 17.

May	15.16
July	15.28
October	15.22
December	15.42
January P	15.47
Middling Spot	15.05

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, Mar. 17.

March	14.65
May a	14.85
Middling Spot	14.76

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 17.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	14.86
July	15.06
October	15.09

New York. 11-45 a.m.

May	15.06
July	15.19
October	15.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

	Opening	Closing.
March	7.90	7.81
April		7.81
M...	7.92	7.83
...		7.85
...	7.99	7.90
August		7.92
September		7.94
October	8.04	7.96
November		7.99
December	8.12	8.03
January	8.14	8.05
February		8.07
March		8.12
Middling Spot		8.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SAES.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	400

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.55
Scinde, Fine	4.80
Scinde, Superfine	5.05
Bengal, Good	4.50
Bengal, Fully Good	4.65
Bengal, Fine	4.80
Oomra, Good	5.00
Oomra, Fully Good	5.30
Oomra, Fine	5.60
Broa, Fully Good	5.35
Broach, Fine	6.10
Broach, Superfine	6.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

March	12.78
May	12.82
July	12.82
November	12.66
December	12.66
January	12.71
Middling Spot	13.50

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 17

Silver.—India a small buyer. China bought and sold. Market is quiet.

Spot	19.1/4
Forward	19

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 17.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 17.

Chartered Bank of I A. and C.	£18
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£107-1/2
National Bank	£45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90
Conversion Loan	£77-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£109-3/4
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	£47-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£51-1/2
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loans	£59-1/2
Consols	£56-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-5/8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Mch.	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..	ALL	16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..	TRANSHIP	16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Ranpura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£108	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£86
To Marseilles and back	£106	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumra ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£105
B	£60	£185
C	£55	£85

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NARottam MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
24 Mar.	Khedive ..	Straits China & Japan
28 Mar.	Moolton ..	Colombo & Australia.
28 Apr.	Malcja ..	Colombo & Australia,
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£109

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
19 Mar.	Barpeta ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and PersianGulf Ports
21 Mar.	Vasna ..	Buarch viaKarachi
22 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
24 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
26 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
*San Francisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	26 Mar.
*Tokushima „	5976	20 Mar.	30 Mar,
Suwa Maru ..	11000	—.—	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru..	5973	16 Apr.	25 Apr,
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 „
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	2 Apr.	8 Apr.
Tatsuta Maru ..	2200	14 Apr.	22 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Natesan's National Literature

UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND VOLUMES.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
Vivekananda
Ram Mohun Roy
Rt. Hon. Sastri
Sarojini Naidu
Sir J. C. Bose
Sir P. C. Ray
Dr. Annie Besant
Lord Sinha
Sir Wm. Wedderburn
Pundit Malaviya
S. N. Banerjea
Sir D. E Wacha

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 Turex To Subs. of "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "Indian Review." Rs. 3-8.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

"Indian Scientists." Biographical sketches with an account of their Researches, Discoveries and Inventions, Illustrated Rs. 3.

"Indian Christians." Biographical and critical sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church, etc With 13 illustrations. Rs. 3.

"Indian Statesmen." Biographical and critical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3.

"Eminent Mussalmans." Biographical and critical sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists. Rs. 3.

"The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Rs. 3.

"Hinduism." By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages Rs. 3.

"Indian National Evolution. A brief survey of the origin and progress of the Indian National Congress and the growth of Indian Nationalism. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3.

"The Governance of India." A "vade mecum" for all politicians. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8 each.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies our specitl January (New Year) Number containing an account of the Congress and Conferences are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion. Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, Madras.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS. opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G GRAY. Manager

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23 50.000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal S. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Merchant Tailors.

Princess Street BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansis
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO. Manager

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 19

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,982.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Shareholders No Capitalists

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 600,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

CRABBIE'S CELEBRATED GINGER WINE

(BLUE LABEL)

THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & Co. LTD. *LEITH, SCOTLAND*

Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each house hold that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

The Hindu.

South India's Largest Daily Newspaper.

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.

An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with special contributions, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O. Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

London Agents: D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co.,(1927)Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer" Kandi

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ...., Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A TYPIST, with the knowledge of accounts preferred. S. CONTRACTOR, 33, Banaji Lane, Church Gate Street, Fort.
A R2249

WANTED—HEADMISTRESS for an A. V. Girls' School in Karachi. Salary according to qualifications. Hindi speaking Hindu preferred. Apply to No. 2470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2251

WANTED—A DYER, for Northern India, one having practical knowledge in mixing preferred. Write stating age, qualifications and minimum salary required. To Box No. 2468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R401

THE NEW LIGHT, the only advanced socialistic English in India with flowers of Bengal in the editorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to.
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHETH HARIDAS JADAVJI CHARITABLE TRUST, BOMBAY.—Deserving Bhatia Students needing help for education may apply on forms to be had from the undersigned and returnable upto 5th June. DMAODHER GOVINDJI MADHOWJI, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
M 406

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. 6.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL AND COMMON JURORS.

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this WEDNESDAY morning, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this WEDNESDAY noon, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 19th March, 1930.
425

TENDERS.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of approach roads in the compound of Bombay Central Station.

Tender form, together with plans and specifications, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Construction, B.B. & C.I. Railway, General Offices, Church Gate, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, which will not be returned, and tenders will be received in the same office upto 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender, either in part or in whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B.B. & C.I. Railway.
Bombay, 14th March, 1930.
412.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDING PROGRAMEE FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. invites tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 20 per set, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of materials required for the Carriage and Wagon Building Programme for the year 1930-31." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form, without drawings, may be obtained, if required, at a cost of Rs. 3 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, 1930.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
8th March, 1930.
379

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1930, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Association situated at 16, Shaikmemon Street, Bombay, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the Resolution termed in Gujrati, the approximate translation of which is as under:—

"This meeting resolves that the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act XIV of 1922, under which the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., is working, expires on the 31st December, 1930. That we should not commence Trading in 1930-31 New Crop, if the said Act shall be extended as it is in the matter of the constitution of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd.

"That all the Directors of the Board representing the Brokers' Panel and all the Members of the Representative Committee representing the Brokers' Panel should resign if no satisfaction is given to this Association, in the matter of the constitution of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., on or before the 20th April, 1930, and if accordingly, any Director or any Member of the Representative Committee shall not resign, the Association will lose confidence in him, pass a vote of censure and take due steps against him."

By Order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
RATILAL T. THAKKER,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 18th March, 1930.
424

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th April, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA.
Bombay, 17th March, 1930.
420

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai RAJBAI, widow of Dungarsi Ratansey alias Mrs. RAJBAI DUNGARSI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

HIRJI DUNGARSI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the son of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 14th day of March, 1930.
Messrs. KAPADIA & SHROFF,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
423

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913

and

In the Matter of the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Company, Limited.

The SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and having its Registered Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay ..... Applicant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 10th March, 1930, the High Court of Bombay has directed a meeting of all the depositors of the abovenamed Company to be convened for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and its depositors and that such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at which time and place all the aforesaid depositors are requested to attend.

A copy of the said scheme of arrangement can be seen at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., the Solicitors of the said Company at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The depositors may attend such meeting and vote in person or by proxy provided that all proxies are deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, not later than twenty-four hours before the time fixed for holding the said meeting.

The Court has appointed Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., or failing him Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Directors of the said Company, to act as Chairman of the meeting.

The said scheme will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1930.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors of the abovenamed Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of YELLAPPA MALKOO GOLA, of Bombay, Hindu Tellungu Inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Victory Motor Works, Lamington Road, Girgaon, for the use and benefit of Babu alias Balaram, the minor son of said Yellappa Malkoo Gola and limited to the period of his minority ..... Deceased.

MANUBAI, widow of Yellappa Malkoo Gola, of Poona, Tellungu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay .. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this tenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1930.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO
Petitioner's Attorneys.
421

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

AND

In the matter of the SHOLAPUR SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

(1) HARIDAS MADHOWDAS, (2) MANMOHANDAS MADHOWDAS and (3) NANDLAL MADHOWDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at Babulnath Cross Road, Carmichael Road and Laburnum Road, without the Fort, respectively. Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 13th day of February, 1930, presented to the Court by the Petitioners abovenamed and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before this Hon'ble Court on the 3rd day of April, 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 20th day of February 1930.
(Sd.) KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
360

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DUKARWADI, GIRGAON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee of the undivided two-thirds share and interest of the defaulting Mortgagor Haridas Goculdas (since adjudicated Insolvent) of and in the property hereunder described and with the consent and concurrence of the owner of the remaining one-third share and with the consent and concurrence also of the prior Equitable Mortgagees of the property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 19th March, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazendari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dukarwadi, Girgaon Road, known as Charni Japoo or Charni Wadi Land, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273-8/9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office in Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 3RD DON TAD CROSS LANE, COMMONLY CALLED ISRAEL MOHOLLA OR KHADAK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Alreja and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th December, 1928 and made between the said Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the chawls, hereditaments, buildings, and erections standing thereon, consisting of a godown and dwelling house situate on the 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, commonly called Israel Moholla or Khadak, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42,823 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property formerly of Rahimbhai Heerjibhoy and now of Ramjanalibhai Lalji Sajim, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Cassum Haji Aboobaker, on or towards the North partly by the property of Goolam Hussein Aboo Mooraj, partly by the trust property of Memmon Community and partly by that of Ali Mahomed Abba Jooma, and on or towards the South by the 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Alreja and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT MAHIM

Auction sale of valuable immovable PROPERTY AT BHANDARWADA ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Overseers Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Sorabji and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April 1930 at 4.30 p. m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension And Tax Tenure with the messuages tenements dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Mahim, Bhandarwada Road in the City and Registration as Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7947 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 493, new No. 4329 and Old Survey No. 288 New Survey No. 1,1587 and cadastral Survey Nos. 323 and 324 of the Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 4419, 4420, 4420 (1), 4420 (2), 4421, 4422, 4423, 4424, 4425 (1) and 4425 (2) and street Nos. 779, 780, 789 (a), 781, street Nos. 779, 780, 780 (a), 781 and bounded on or towards the north by the Oarts now or formerly of Bhasker Krishnaji and Bala Raghav, on or towards the south and East by a public passage, on or towards the west by the Oarts now or formerly of O. G. Gomes and Co., Gomes and Raghunath Danuji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs Adreshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET NEAR CHIRA BAZAR.

Under instruction from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Cavel Street near Chira Bazar, admeasuring about 121 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. .....' New No. 169, Old Survey No. 252, New Survey 199, (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1911 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3797, Street No. 222B and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Sitaram Krishnarao Mhatre and Bros., on the North by the property of Dattatrya Pandharinath and on the South by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions for sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW

PATHE CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

BOMBAY'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS THEATRE

You'll Never Know How Truly a Great Motion Picture Can Be Until You've Seen

Both the Picture and the Theatre Surpass anything yet seen in Bombay.

Excelsior Theatre

6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
SECOND WEEK OF
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA

featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CLARA BOW
IN
GET YOUR MAN

A Paramount Picture
and
NINA ET JACQUES
The Famous Dancers

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m

The Famous Novelist
EDGAR WALLACE'S
THE RINGER

You'll be thrilled and enthralled!

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
A Cyclonic Slice of Western Life!
TOM MIX
and his wonderhorse
TONY
IN
'KING COWBOY'
Don't Miss!
NEXT SATURDAY

NO MEDICAL MUSSOLII FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Bombay's Reply To G. M. C. Bluff & Bullying.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIO CARRIED.

The decision of the British Medical Council to refuse to recognise the Indian Medical Degrees has created some excitement in the Bombay Legislative Council. Dr. M. D. Gilder had given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss this important question. The motion which ran as follows as carried by the Council:—

"This House do adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz:—the serious situation created by the action of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain in refusing to continue the recognition of the Indian Medical Degrees including those of the Bombay University and the consequent harm done to rights and prospects of the medical graduates and students of the Bombay Presidency in respect of admission to the Indian Medical Service." The motion was admitted by the Hon. President and fixed 4 p.m. for the discussion.

AMENDING UNIVERSITY ACT.

The Council then resumed debate on Mr. S. C. Joshi's Bill further to amend the Bombay University Act with a view to giving four seats to labour in the Senate of the Bombay University.

The Minister of Education sympathised with the object of the Bill and pointed out considerable difficulty in regard to the selection of members.

MINISTER'S "DIFFICULTY."

If Labour was organised like the Millowners, he said, there would be no such difficulty. He did not find a single professor, principal or a learned man in the backward class whom Government can nominate on the Senate.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was thrown out by 15 votes against 34.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

At 4 p.m. Dr. M. D. Gilder moved the adjournment motion to discuss the grave situation created by the action of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain in refusing to continue the recognition of the Indian Medical Degrees.

Dr. Gilder gave the history of the Conference which took place at Simla between the representatives of the Provincial Governments and the Government of India presided by Surgeon-General Symmons, The Bombay Government was represented by the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed and Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatulla who supported the views of the Bombay University very ably.

MEDICAL MUSSOLINI FOR INDIA.

The Bombay University was recognised since 1892 and the curriculum was recognised and inspected till 1920. For 28 years there was no question of the standard of examination. In 1926 it was pointed that the curriculum was one-third shor than it ought to be although it was based on the curriculum of the London University. In 1929 it was pointed out to the Secretary of State for India that it was impossible to send a Visitor to India for inspection of different Universities and a Dictator was sought to be placed in India to carry out the behests of the General Medical Council.

The matter came before the Assembly and the Assembly threw out the proposition for the appointment of a full time Dictator. This was followed by a cable published in newspapers recently that the General Medical Council of Britain had decided to refuse the recognition of Indian Medical degrees. Dr. Gilder said that the Government of Bombay should send their emphatic protest against the attitude taken up by the General Medical Council

"PREPARED TO TAKE UP CHALLENGE."

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) supported the motion and said Indians were prepared to take up the challenge of the General Medical Council and retaliate by boycotting the commercial products of England.

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay University) said members of I.M.S. did not know Indian language and Indian requirements and therefore they were not fitted to occupy high positions in India. The Bombay University had put up with the persecution for years but now it will take up the challenge of the General Medical Council.

WHAT PAINS MR. J. B. PETIT.

Mr. J B. Petit (Millowners' Association) said that the resolution of the General Medical Council was not made with any altruistic motive. Its effect on Britain will be disastrous in asmuch as Indian students would like to go continent or America for stu and thus lose the contact n the British people which was much necessary for mutual good and co-operation.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. B. Shivdasani, Mr. H. A La and others also supported the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddi nmed (Minister of Education) mised to do his best to pl the wishes of the House bef the Government of India.

IN COMMUNICATION TH S. OF S.

The Hon. Sir Ghulamussain Hidayatulla (General mber) said that he had receive wire from the Government o India that they were in comunication with the Secretary (State for India on the subjeand he promised to send the vie of the House to the Governmen India to be placed before Secretary of State for India.

The motion was then p o vote and carried *nem con.*

The Council then adjoed till to-day at 1 p.m.

Questions And Ans.

—:o:—

1. Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bo y City North): Will Governm be pleased to state—
   (a) whether their atte on has been drawn to the legram in the morning prs of March 15th, 1930, he effect that the ecutive Committee of th eneral Medical Council o Great Britain has decide refuse to recognise medical degrees of Ind Universities;
   (b) whether it is a fa that medical degrees the Bombay Univers have been refused reco ion by the Executive Co ittee of the General Medi Council of Great Brita and whether this d ion has been endorsed by e General Medical Coun
   (c) whether they will pleased to put the resolu of the General Medical ncil or of its Executive mmittee on the table of House?

The Hon'ble Sir Ghula Hussain Hidayatullah:
   (a) Yes.
   (b) and (c) Governt have so far received nformation beyond that hich has appeared in the wspapers. They have teleg ed to the Government India for the facts.

COMMISSIONER OF MEDICAL QUALIFICATIO.

2. Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bay City North): Will Go ment be pleased to state—
   (a) if the Governm of Bombay were in fa r of a Commissioner medical qualifications an standards being appointed as urged by the Gener Medical Council of Gre Britain last year;
   (b) whether they w e pleased to put on the le of the House, the pro dings of the Conference the Provincial Minister eld with the Government India in Simla last sum to consider the question the appointment of th ommissioner of medical ifications and standards India and of the constitu of an Indian Medical uncil;
   (c) In case it is no ossible to place on the ta all the proceedings of Conference and the orrespondence relating t the views urged in the m by them or by the Coun r and Minister who ded the Conference on alf of the Bombay Gover nt?

The Hon'ble Ma Rafiuddin Ahmad:
   (a) In view of the ct that after the Sim Conference, the Governme f India informed this overnment that all local overnments except Bomba d expressed their willin ss to accept the appo ment of a whole-time mm'ssioner of medical qu ations and standards ten arily and pressed us to into line with other Governments on the derstanding that as regard he permanent arrangem our wishes would be giv the fullest consideration, Government in the ferred, Departments withdrew its objection as a temporary measure. When however the token grant was not passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Government of Bombay was again consulted, it suggested either a Committee of 3 members representing medicine, surgery, and midwifery, of whom one should be from the medical services of Government and two from panels submitted by the Universities; or as an alternative a medical Board on the lines suggested by the Universities Conference.
   (b) Yes. In response to the wishes of the Honourable Members I place a copy of the proceedings on the Council Table.
   (c) Does not arise.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

3. Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay City North): Will Government be pleased to state:—
   (a) whether their attention has been drawn to the telegram in the "Times of India" of March 17, 1930, stating:—
   "A probable effect on Indianisation of the Indian Medical Service is regarded here as one of the most important aspects of the General Medical Council's decision. It is pointed out that henceforth no Indian will be eligible for a commission unless he comes to Britain and qualified for registration here".
   (b) whether in future men holding medical degrees of the Bombay University will not be eligible for a commission in the Indian Medical Service?
   (c) whether it is a fact that the rule which requires that all candidates for a Commission in the Indian Medical Service should possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain is a rule passed by the Secretary of State?
   (d) whether they propose to take any action, such as requesting the Secretary of State to alter that rule, or to remove the injustice and hardship which will be inflicted on the holders of the medical degrees of the Bombay University by this action of the General Medical Council of Great Britain?

The Honourable Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad:
   (a) Yes.
   (b) Yes, if the information published by the newspapers is correct. Under the existing rule the candidate has to produce evidence of registration under the Medical Acts in force in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
   (c) Yes.
   (d) The Government of Bombay have telegraphed to the Government of India to furnish them with fuller information as regards the non-recognition of the Indian degrees and will consider their attitude on receipt of a reply.

Alleged Murder.

—:o:—

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, one Damian Sanjiv D'Souza was put up on the charge of murder.

It appeared that one Mahomed Salim saw the accused dragging a Hindu bleeding from his head, and putting him on the footpath opposite the Irani's chawl at Matunga. The police were informed and on enquiry it was ascertained that the Hindu had gone to the accused to ask for satta figure forecast, which he used to give. The accused who was taking his meals and asked the Hindu to wait, but the latter insisted on being told immediately. The accused got wild and severely assaulted the man who died on the way to hospital.

The case is proceeding.

Fortune Lost In "Reckless Speculation."

—:o:—

Before Mr. Justice Rangneker at the High Court, an application for discharge was made by one Sonabai Sorabji, a Parsi lady and another who were adjudicated insolvents in 1928.

Sonabai who had been living separate from her husband for the past 13 years had landed property worth Rs. 60,000. But she took to reckless speculation in share, cotton, linseed and silver, and the losses not only swallowed up her property but involved her in debts. She had also done business in jewellery in partnership with one Homi Gandhi, with no better success. The official assignee in his report had recommended that Sonabai's discharge should be suspended to prevent her from plunging again into speculation.

Mr. Somji who appeared for Sonabai submitted that the lady had been a victim of the brokers, and prayed that she be granted discharge.

His Lordship refused the application.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI & BOMBAY LAWYERS.

PUBLIC MEETING TO CONGRATULATE HIM ON HIS COURAGEOUS SACRIFICE.

A meeting of the members of the legal profession practising in different Courts of the City of Bombay will be held on Thursday, the 20th instant, at Blavatsky Lodge (Theosophical Society), at French Bridge, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to express their disapproval of the arrest of and sentence passed on Mr. VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL, Bar.-at-Law, and to congratulate him on his courageous sacrifice. It is earnestly requested that all the members of the profession will kindly make it a point to attend.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside.

D. N. Bahadurji.
V. F. Taraporewalla.
K. M. Munshi.
Purshottamdas Trikamdas.
M. C. Chagla.
R. G. Mursit.
Y. G. Gokhale.
G. N. Thakor.
S. C. Joshi.
Apabhai G. Desai.
A. N. Surve.
Miss M. A. Tata.
V. M. Pakvasa.
K. A. Padhye.
P. V. Kane.
H. B. Gumaste.
Narsibhai P. Desai.
R. A. Jahagirdar.
P. A. Dhruva.
K. K. Suntoke.
Sorab B. Dadybarjor.
V. M. Mone.
I. J. Samson.
H. H. Maniar.
Chhotalal J. Ghia.
Sankalchand K. Shah.
Hiralal D. Nanavati.
F. M. Vachha.
G. S. Somjee.
Chotubhai A. Vakil.
Bhimji N. Dalal.
Mangaldas M. Pakvasa.
Shankarbhai J. Amin.
S. A. Sabnis.
Nayan H. Pandia.
D. P. Sethna.
B. G. Kher.
Mangaldas B. Mehta.
M. D. Khandwalla.
Balubhai T. Desai.
C. M. Kapuga.
Mohanlal M. Desai.
Sohrab B. Banaji.
M. N. Talpade.
Kantilal G. Thakor.
S. K. Nabibulla.
AND OTHERS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting at Esplanade 6-15 p. m. All-India Congress Leaders to address on "Our Final Fight", Seth Jamanalal Bajaj to preside.

Thursday March 20.

Bombay Lawyers' meeting at Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge 6 p. m. to express disapproval of the arrest of and sentence passed on Sardar Vallabhbhai and to congratulate him on his courageous sacrifice, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate will preside.

All-India Meerut Day Demonstration processions to start from Youth League Headquarters at 8 a. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Notifications Column.

TO CONGRATULATE SJT. J. M.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE: The annual general meeting of the members will be held in the hall of the Institute today (Wednesday) at 8-15 p. m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION: A meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union, will be held the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p. m. to-day (Wednesday), when Mr. W. H. Hammond will give the members of the Union a talk on "The Influence of Geography on History."

NASIK SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.: Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at Tilak Bridge Dadar, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p. m. (S. T.) when Sjts. B. G. Kher, P. R. Lele, M. B. Udagaonkar and others will speak on the Satyagraha Campaign at Nasik.

VACCINATION STATION: A temporary Vaccination Station has been opened at Pitale's bungalow No. 14|16 Kandewadi Lane near C. P. Tank Road from tomorrow Tuesday the 18th inst. where vaccination will be performed free of charge, daily between 3 and 5 p. m. (S. T.) until further notice.

The Rt. Hon.'ble J. H. and Mrs. Whitley arrived at Government House Bombay on Tuesday.

Lady Sykes attended a Purdah Party given by Mrs. Salebhoy Barodawalla on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided at the annual meeting of the Governor's Hospital Fund on Tuesday.

"Our Final Fight."

To-day's Public Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) the 19th instant at 6.15 p. m. (S. T.) at the Esplanade Maidan, Boribunder, to congratulate Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta on his arrest. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, Maulana Abdulcadar Kasuri, Sjt. B. Sambamurti, Dr. B. Pattavi Sitaramayya and other All-India Leaders will speak on "Our Final Fight."

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will preside.

MEETING AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of the F. Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p. m. (S. T.) in the Maidan, oppoite the King Edward Memorial Hospital to congratulate Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta on his arrest and the Bombay Satyagrahis Sjts. C. K. Narayanaswamy and B. A. Kamat on their arrest and conviction. Maulana Abdulcadar Kasuri and Profs. D. R. Gharpure and Chandra Bhal Johori will also speak on "Independence war and our duty."

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 15,215,000.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Tresury. Remittances during the week ending 2,325,670. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 11,324,670.

Total Remittances during the week ending 2,324,670. And Total Remittances from 1st April April 1929 27039,670.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 7.30 p. m. (S. T.) when the recent attitude of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and North Ireland of withdrawing recognition of Indian Medical degrees will be considered. All the members are requested to make it a point to be present and take part in discussion.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 19th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

PICCADILLY REVUE CO.

—:o:—

Opening Night On Saturday At Opera House.

Messrs. Langton-Hudson with their Piccadilly Revue Company arrived on S.S. "City of Paris" to-day and Bombay is promised a real show at last. We understand that no expense has been spared with this show. There are 16 performers on the stage and all first class artists, the costumes are guaranteed to be the best ever seen east of Suez, and the Piccadilly Revellers Gold band is the real goods, the drummers traps alone having cost over Rs. 3,000.

Amongst the artists they have Bernard Hudson, an excellent comedian who only two weeks before leaving London was offered a salary of Rs. 950 per day to play in a film comedy with Rebla the comedy Jugler, but could not accept it being under a contract to fulfill this engagement with the Madan Theatres.

Another Artist new to India is Billy Shienton. He has a reputation second to none as a dancer, being well-known in America, Africa, Australia and London. He has been the star dancer with Albert Decourville productions also with Wylie and Tate companies etc. Billy was a cowboy before the great war, and a successful winner of several [illegible] competitions at Idaho [illegible] etc.

Miss Marian O'Dare [illegible] with an exceptional [illegible] soprano voice. [illegible] the advance manage[illegible] case of the show [illegible] ing forward, eac[illegible] ing night, nex[illegible]

FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

—:o:—

Committee Sends Resolutions To Agent.

THREAT OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The strikers of the G. I. P. Railway are at their wits end now owing to the refusal of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to take all the strikers back to work. The Strike Committee sent the resolutions passed at their meeting on Sunday last, to the Agent requesting him to give them his serious consideration. They also pointed out that if all the strikers are not reinstated they would resort to passive resistance.

"INHUMAN AND CALLOUS."

—:o:—

G.I.P. STRIKE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

The Secretary, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

A meeting of the Strike Committee was held at Bombay on the 15th instant, Mr. R. S. Ruiker presiding. Members present were Messrs. (1) R. S. Ruiker, (2)) V. B. Purandare, (3) G. R. Chitale, (4) D. B. Shinde and (5) F. J. Ginwala.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting enters its strong disapproval at the inhuman and callous attitude, shown by the G.I.P. Railway Administration, in refusing 95 per cent. of the strikers, any employment in the G.I.P. Railway after the decision of the Bhusaval Conference to resume duty and enters its considered opinion that this action of the Railway authorities in refusing 95 per cent. of the strikers any employment and insisting upon the strikers to vacate the quarters, before entering their names upon the waiting list, is against the spirit and letter of the Railway Board announcement and is sure to throw thousands of strikers and their families out of employment for a considerable period.

(2) This meeting re-affirms its decision of 5th March and resolves in pursuance of the Bhusaval Conference to continue the strike in full swing, so long as all the strikers are not immediately reinstated, in their original places.

CALL TO SATYAGRAHA.

(3) This meeting further calls upon all the strikers and the branches to offer peaceful Satyagraha and carry on mass picketing so as to induce all the loyalists to join immediately the ranks of the strikers.

(4) This meeting further calls upon all centres, that Satyagraha should be carried on in strict accordance with the orders of the Central Strike Committee as issued from time to time.

(5) This meeting further requests all centres, to organise relief immediately at all centres, in co-operation with local bodies, municipalities, Congress Committees and other bodies.

(6) That Mr. Ruiker be President of the Strike Committee and Mr. S. S. Joshi do act as the Secretary of the Strike Committee.

STRIKE RELIEF.

(7) That Mr. F. J. Ginwala be in charge of collecting Strike Relief Fund and organise Relief for all strikers, and Mr. Jairaj do act as the Secretary of the Relief Committee, to Mr. F. J. Ginwala.

(8) That Messrs. Ruiker and F. J. Ginwala be in charge of issuing detailed instructions, as regards the Satyagraha campaign.

(9) That Messrs. Ruiker, Ginwala, Joshi and Purandare be in charge of publicity in the press and by leaflets.

(10) That a Marathi Typewriter be purchased immediately.

(11) That a Daily Strike Bulletin be issued from Bombay giving full information as regards the strike situation.

(12) That Comrade Bukhari and Mahale be in charge of South East Section up to Raichur.

(13) That Mr. Girjabhai and Bhayyaji be in charge of Nandgaon to Nagpur section.

SHAW FRIEND & CO'S
NIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, DHOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
As. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P. O. JNAJHA, E. I. R.
Dist. MONGHYR.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India (1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars pleas write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

BABY WEEK AT DABHOI.

—:o:—

A Muslim Pardah Lady Addresses Meeting.

DABHOI, March 13.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Under the presidentship of our popular Naib Suba Saheb Baby-week was celebrated here the last week. A Health Exhibition was also organised. Ladies took a keen interest. A public meeting of ladies was held on the 11th instant under the President-ship of Mrs. Sunderabai Desai, Mrs. Hanasagavari Lomeshprasad Desai delivered avery instructive lecture. Mrs. Mahemuda Begum, B. Doctor of Broach, who was also present at the meeting, was requested by the president to say a few words. She accepted the request and said that it was very unfortunate that Muslim women under the pretext of purdah were not allowed to attend to such usefull gatherings. She appealed to her Muslim Sisters to take courage and attend such instructive functions. Mrs. Mahemuda Begum is a contributer to some vernacular papers and she is the first Gujarati Muslim purdah lady to address a public meeting.

Karachi.—The air mail to London left Karachi at 9-45 on Tuesday morning.—A. P.

WHAT INDIA DEMANDS

by

An Overseas Visitor.

Even the most ardent advocates of the modern theory that country should be self-supporting will admit that there are certain commodities which a nation not possessing them in sufficient quantities, or at all, cannot well live without. Further, in a country of continental dimensions such as India, even if these commodities are available on the outskirts, the problem of transporting them to the great distributing centres still remains. With regard to oil today, a proportion, though not the whole, of Indian demand can be supplied from Burma and smaller producing districts such as Assam and the Punjab; while the deficit is made up from Borneo, Persia and America. But the man in the street seldom thinks of the means whereby the supply is effected, of the enormous organisation which is needed to enable the individual product to reach the individual desirous of it. The great proportion of the oil consumed in India is sea-borne. It arrives at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and at other lesser ports, and is there temporarily stored before being sent out in smaller consignments.

The man in the street may well ask himself: what is oil? He knows it as a mysterious liquid that flows out of the ground and sometimes catches fire on the Pathe Gazette; he knows it as petrol. But as what else? What of the refinery, where the crude liquid pumped from the earth is adapted by numerous processes to the several uses of man? It is the separate oils, thus distinguished, which are received, stored and placed within reach of Indians and Indian industry by Burmah-Shell.

The part played by mineral oils of all kinds in the economic life of India is revealed by the yearly sales of this one firm. Of kerosene, or paraffin, nearly 160 million gallons were distributed in 1928 alone, and burnt mainly in the ryot's lamp. These were contained in 23,659,321 tins, which became the buyers' property and which, by providing durable containers for all purposes and an inexhaustible supply of easily workable metal, are continuing the modern revolution of Indian village life. Of petrol, the consumption was over forty-five and a half million gallons, a figure which indicates the increasing acceleration of Indian transport. More than 104 million gallons of fuel oil were purchased as an economical substitute for coal, permitting the erection of machinery and plant in districts where they would be otherwise unknown. In the same period there was a demand for four and a half million gallons of lubricating oils and greases; while the jute mills on the Hooghly alone accounted for 9,363,840 gallons of batching oil, without which the raw jute would lack sufficient adhesion to be spun. Finally, 10,000 tons of this company's asphalt were laid down on Indian roads.

It is surprising that people ask themselves where India would be without Burmah-Shell?—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 4.*

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and SanitaryEngineers
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 26 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. L.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., D. Com., M. C.), for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.), may wherever desirable, be tacked in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST. A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 80-83, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,

WEDNESDAY, 19th March 6 p. m.
Short Talk on the Bhagavad Gita
Followed by Questions and Answers
THE CULTURE OF FAITH.

Entrance Free No Collections
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1930.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

—:o:—

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Textile Tariff Bill indicates a possible danger of the main issues of the Bill being side-tracked. The main issues are, first, whether the Indian textile industry stands in need of immediate protection, secondly, if it does, what should be the minimum measure of protection and in what form and, thirdly, whether Imperial Preference in any form should be allowed to be introduced in the protective measure as a consideration for the protection or for any political purpose. As regards the first point there need be hardly any doubt about the urgent need for substantial relief. The recommendations of the Tariff Board itself, the up-to-date figures quoted by Mr. H. P. Mody and the unmistakable distress of most of the Bombay mills and many up-country ones should silence all doubt in the matter. If Mr. Chamanlal seriously contends that only a few mills are in distress, mainly because of their inefficiency, and that the industry as a whole does not stand in need of any further protection, we can only say that in his one-sided sympathy for Labour he has failed to study all the facts of the situation and to realise the blighting effects of the ruinous ratio over the mills themselves and of Government's neglect to give them prompt relief. Government themselves would not have moved in the matter now if they had not realised that the alternative would be a big crash, for which they would not be forgiven. Even the Agent of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association says in his statement on the Tariff Bill: "Japan has no cause to complain against the Indian Cotton Mill industry being protected. It is fair that it should be. It is only reasonable that it should be, what is not fair and what is not reasonable is the unwarranted and unjustifiable discrimination that is sought to be enforced against Japan."

As regards the form and measure of relief, it is surprising that few members of the Assembly have stressed the evil wrought by the exchange ratio. The proposed duty of 15 per cent is mainly for the purpose of bringing more revenue to Government and is hardly an adequate protection to the cotton industry. Government themselves have felt the need for something more than this revenue duty. They originally proposed an additional protective duty of 3 1|2 annas per pound on all plain grey goods. But then came secret pressure from Lancashire, which Sir Darcy Lindsay does not condemn, though he doubts the propriety of the Japanese statement mentioned above being openly circulated among the members of the Assembly. Government then conceived the idea of offering a further measure of protection but of coupling it with preference to Lancashire, so as to compel the Assembly to accept both or none. To placate the Assembly they have accepted Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's suggestion that a specific duty of 3 1|2 annas on every pound of plain grey goods must be levied on all imports, whether from Lancashire or Japan. So far the plan is all right. There is no invidious discrimination here and if there is any opposition to the very idea of a protective duty, it is happily negligible. But Government further propose that a duty of 20 per cent, that is, of an extra 5 per cent "ad valorem", should be levied on piece-goods not of British manufacture. And here is the rub.

The need for an extra 5 per cent duty is obviously recognised by Government and must be conceded, the consumers' interests' being safeguarded by its being limited to three years. But no just cause is shown why England should be exempted from this duty. Is it to illustrate the very candid remark of the "Sunday Times" that "the British are not in India for reason of their health but because it pays them to remain in India." It does pay indeed, as it has paid all along. But then it does not pay India and India is in no mood now to pay. One reason for this was partially stated by Sir Darcy Lindsay in the Assembly. "Here is a national industry", he said, "would you like a yoke to be placed on its neck by a foreign country?" He meant Japan, but his words suggested much more. His question was, therefore, greeted with cheers and counter cheers. It is literally true that India will not tolerate any yoke on her neck, economic or political, old or new, from any foreign country, Western or Eastern. If Government, taking advantage of the utter helplessness of the Indian textile industry, which their own policy has nearly ruined, persist in their demand for a further advantage to Lancashire at the expense of Japan, we would commend the implication of this persistence to the Liberals and all those who contemplate an offensive in support of a camouflaged Dominion Status at any cost.

A WELCOME MOVE.

—:o:—

We publish elsewhere an announcement of a public meeting which the lawyers of Bombay will hold to-morrow "to express their disapproval of the arrest of, and sentence passed on, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and to congratulate him on his courageous sacrifice". The requisition for the meeting is signed by practically all the leading Indian members of the profession with, of course, the significant exception of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. In every country the members of the legal profession always play a leading role in asserting and defending the elementary rights of citizens. In India, apart from these functions, the lawyers have to help in waging the greater fight for national freedom without which there can be no guarantee for the preservation of other rights of the citizens. The lawyers in Bombay, as a class, have, unfortunately, been too engrossed in their professional work to contribute their due share to the service of the country at this hour of crisis. But that their heart is sound is evident from the welcome move initiated by them, with almost complete unanimity, to protest against the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai and to congratulate him on his courageous sacrifice. Sardar Vallabhbhai and Congressmen do not mind the arrest and conviction but the latter involve issues of vital importance which patriotic lawyers could not ignore without stultifying themselves in the eyes of the world. The first issue is the freedom of speech which was arbitrarily denied to Sirdar Vallabhbhai. The second and, at the present juncture, an all-important issue is the paramount need for maintaining an atmosphere of complete non-violence. Mr. J. K. Munshi speaking in the Legislative Assembly emphasised this point when he asked: "Are the Government of India going to prosecute and imprison persons for expressing opinions or for carrying on propaganda even though they do not commit and do not incite anybody to commit acts of violence? Are the Government of India going to prosecute Mahatma Gandhi or his followers in spite of their doctrine and methods of non-violence?" Mr. Munshi added: "If the Government of India prosecute and imprison them, then they themselves will be responsible for removing the dividing line between violence and non-violence and by doing that the Government of India will practically tell the School of political thought which is out for violence that there is no distinction between violence and non-violence, and the Government of India will be giving an impetus to the movement for violence which I am sure this House condemns." By imprisoning Mr. Vallabhbhai Government have played that zealous regard for the atmosphere of non-violence is expected of them in preserving which men like Sardar Vallabhbhai are prepared to make the highest sacrifice.

—:o:—

A DEPLORABLE TENDENCY.

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting on Monday passed the following resolution:

"That the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum be requested to invite the attention of the Board to pictures Nos. 491, 498, 499 and 501 relating to Muslim saints, etc., in the Museum and they be requested to move the Board to have the pictures removed as they offend the religious susceptibilities of the Muslim visitors to the Museum."

We have advisedly reproduced the entire text of the resolution in order to draw attention to the fact that the Corporation has not enhanced its reputation for sanity by passing a resolution of this character. We think it is time responsible leaders of public opinion and public institutions set their face firmly against the tendency which now seems to be growing to identify religiosity or superstition with religion. Instances are now becoming too numerous when certain people come forward and complain that their "religious susceptibilities have been hurt" by certain speeches or writings or pictures. But when these complaints are closely examined it will be found that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred what is wrong is not the speech, writing, or picture but their own idea of "religious susceptibility". The only safe and sound criterion in such matters should be whether the matter complained of offends against public decency or public morals. For, it is blasphemy against any religion or religious leaders to suggest that anything spoken or written would bring it or them into ridicule or contempt which does not offend against public decency or public morals. True religion is above and beyond the abuse of the reviler and those who seek to press it into their service in order to bolster up their prejudices and superstitions do no service to it. The speeches made by some Muslim speakers on the resolution in the Corporation revealed amazing views. They asserted that it was against "Shariat" for a Mahomedan to get himself photographed. What Islam prohibits is idolatory and not keeping of photographs. Mr. Dimtimkar said that "educated Muslims might not take offence at the pictures of the prophets, but the illiterate Mahomedans would not take that view and, therefore, it was advisable to remove the pictures." Queer logic this. The true remedy would be to educate illiterate Muslims to a level which would enable them to understand the true spirit of their religion and not to pander to their whims and prejudices. The Bombay Municipal Corporation should mind its own business of spreading the light of knowledge in the city by pushing on with its scheme of free and compulsory education instead of countenancing vandal designs on works of Art.

THE CENSOR AGAIN.

—:o:—

Our special representative who is accompanying Mahatma Gandhi and his band of Satyagrahis writes to us complaining that his telegraph messages are being censored and some of them are mutilated. Nor is that all. One of his messages was withheld as objectionable and not even returned to him as required under the rules. The message sent from Nadiad but withheld was to the following effect:

"The District Superintendent of Police of Kaira has issued an order that on Monday night, that is, on the day when Gandhiji reaches that place, the motor cars plying for hire must not enter or leave the limits of Borsad after 7 p. m."

In the course of the message our representative had stated the inference which the people had drawn from this order. There was naturally considerable interest roused in Nadiad by the order and our representative reported the fact, but his whole message, which contained about 300 words, was withheld. There was obviously nothing in the message which could, from any reasonable point of views, be regarded as objectionable. The public is entitled to know all the facts about Mahatmaji's march and it is an unwarranted and inexcusable interference with the freedom of the Press for the officials concerned to meddle with press messages in an arbitrary manner. The utter futility and senselessness of this procedure are brought into relief when it is remembered that there is everything above board in Gandhiji's campaign. Not only is he hatching no conspiracies against Government—except the open one of seeking to conquer them by self-imposed suffering and love—but there is also no one in the country who is more anxious than he to maintain an atmosphere of non-violence. What is it then, that local officials, who seem to be a law unto themselves, fear except that they make matters worse for themselves by issuing unnecessary and stupid orders? They cannot be permitted to cover their bunglings by interfering with the legitimate work of the Press.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

TELL-TALE FACTS & FIGURES.

(BY RAI BAHADUR CHA... PRASAD.)

In the "Hindustan Times" of 28th February last, Sir George Rainy is reported to have said in the Legislative Assembly on the 25th idem, that there would be no racial discrimination for employees who were recruited after 1st February 1929 but whatever privileges any community enjoyed in the Railway service before that date, will remain. This does not mean total abolition of the discrimination, because Europeans and Anglo-Indians appointed before that date will still continue to enjoy the special privileges which are denied to pure Indians. If the intention is to abolish the discrimination the privileges should be allowed equally to the Indians appointed before the date.

THE FACTS

The Railway Board have been telling us time after time that there is no racial discrimination in the Railway service, while the railway servants assert its existence in everyday practice. Now let us see what are the real facts. The statistics published by the Railway Board themselves show:—

1. That Europeans and Anglo-Indians occupy the top places among the gazetted officers.

2. That the absence of Indians in the highest posts noticed by the Acworth Committee in 1921 still continues.

3. That Europeans and Anglo-Indians hold an unduly large proportion, viz, 5,622 out of a total of 8,757 equal to 66.48 per cent of the appointments even in the subordinate grades of Rs. 250 and over per month, leaving only 2,935 equal to 33.52 per cent. of these appointments for Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, etc. These are the latest figues for March 1929.

Even in 1928 the Agent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway issued a circular continuing the preferential treatment of the favoured race. That circular was exposed at the Annual Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Jharia in December 1928, and was subsequently cancelled through an interpellation by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, M.L.A. in the Legislative Assembly in 1929.

LOWEST GRADES FOR INDIANS.

The abolition of the racial discrimination in the Railway service was declared by Col. Waghorn on behalf of Government in the Legis... Assembly on 10th September in answer to Mr. N. M. Samar... question No. 84, but the dis... nation is still continued. Mr. ...en now has assured the Le... ive Assembly that when the ...ules are approved by the Rail... Advisory Council and put into ...tion, there will be no comp... of discrimination either in ... or in practice, but will Mr. ...en kindly tell us how he has ...er the fact that in cases of ...n classes of railway employe... European or Anglo-Indian is ... in the lowest grades which ...aintained for Indians only. ...ing to the appointments of ..., drivers, shunters, firemen ...des I and II on salaries of ... to 60 or 75 per month on ...th Western Railway, I asked ...embers of the Railway Board ... the Royal Commission on ...h November 1929, whether ...eans or Anglo-Indians are ap...d in those lowest grades. The ...e was in the negative with ...mark that Europeans and ...Indians "will not come into ...grades." The inference is ...that the lowest grades are ...or Indians, while Europeans ...glo-Indians are started in ...per grades. This is racial ...nination in practice. Will ...ilway Board abolish the low...des? The racial discrimin... practised in numerous ways ...ing appointments to the ...t grades, in making selec... or promotions in the distri... of work and privileges, etc. ...n be stopped by appointing ... to the posts of direction ...ministration who will see ... injustice is done to any ...

...SSION AND PRACTICE.

...Railway Board now admit ... part of the racial discrimin... in the Railway service. Mr. ... is reported to have admit... racial discrimination in ... only in the railway work... and on company-managed ...s. This is a very small ... of the truth. Does not ...morandum of the N. W. ... recently submitted to the ...ommission show glaring in... of racial discrimination in ... in the appointments in ...eral Departments of the ...anaged Railways? Were

(Continued on Page 10.)

GREAT BRITAIN & INDIA.

BRITISH PRESS REFLECTIONS.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Two interesting articles appeared during the week in the British Press. They represent the typical views of the two principal parties in this country. The one from the pen of Commander Kenworthy gives out correctly, I should say, the Labour's point of view on the Indian situation. The "Daily Herald" heralds it with a three column headline as "Labour's Hope For India". The other one appeared in the "Daily Mail" and contains the traditional formula of the Tory Press—"India Must Be Governed". It is written by Mr. Douglas Crawford, who is proclaimed by the paper as its special correspondent "engaged in making a special study of conditions in India".

INDIA FOR OUR GOODS.

After reading the contribution of Commander Kenworthy one cannot avoid feeling that nothing better could have been written by one who is the prospective Labour Under-Secretary of State for India. The picture that he has painted for the admiration of his Labour associates may be said to be drawn up with a brush that lacks genuine sympathy for the people of India. He is at his best as an Imperialist Labourite. Otherwise, he would not have ventured to suggest that "there is a tremendous scope for economic development in this vast country (India) with its teeming millions of poor but industrious people. The potentialities of the Indian market "for our goods" are probably even greater than those of Russia". That is how he sums up his article in order to find "plenty of responsible and sober elements in India to co-operate with us with a view to carry out that programme enunciated in the "Labour and the Nation"—the programme of "assisting India with the object of establishing her at the earliest possible moment, and by her consent, as an equal partner with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". He does not want India to receive full Dominion Status because it is in her interest but because it will help Britain to solve her economic problem and offer the Lord Privy Seal enough assistance in the present unemployment problem of Great Britain.

TWO STANDARDS.

Commander Kenworthy claims to have returned from "an exten... ...ive ... of investigation within ...a brief ...eriod of time. He thinks ...he is ...e best judge of the situa... ...the ... against those who are on ...belief ... He has not reason to ...voice ... that the Congress is the ...and ... the majority of the people ...in no ...ers to conclude that while ...tance ... underrating the impor... ...sary ... the Congress, it is neces... ...should ... that the voters in Britain ...repre... cognise that it does not ...does ... all India. Still less ...tered ... disappointed and embit... ...tured ... tion that has just cap... ...speak ... majority of the Congress ...comp... India, not even for the ...politc... ively small educated and ...With ... awakened classes". ...ning ... respect to the great lear... ...might ... the gallant writer, one ...Labou... well question whether the ...Britai... party which governs Great ...people... the name of the whole ...tion s... any claim to that posi... ...nority ... it is returned with a ma... ...the hi... and allowed to hold ...of Da... reigns by the good graces ...ters o... Lloyd George. The vo... ...chief ... reat Britain know it, his ...the wo... MacDonald knows it and ...does n... at large knows it that it ...gnce d... do credit to the intelli... ...becaus... one to suggest that ...the ma... abour does not represent ...claim ... ty in the land, it has no ...hall. old the reigns at White...

...Com... ...der Kenworthy thinks ...that "... e is growing realisation ...in Ind... at the refusal of the ...Congre... to co-operate in the ...Round ... le Conference, despite ...the ris... nd sacrifices made by ...the La... Government to set it ...up, wa... mistake." Well, one ...might ... the Commander what ...were th... sks and what were the ...sacrific... made by the Labour ...Party i... suing the Irwin-Benn ...stateme... Is it anything more ...than w... was declared by the ...late Mr... ontagu in 1917 under ...the Coa... n Flag? It is said ...memory... y often fails us and on ...this occ... n it has conveniently ...failed ... amander Kenworthy ...which ... unts for his ignorance ...of the ... cky cables sent to the ...Prime M... ster by Sir Chimanlal ...Setalva... and Sir Tej Bahadur ...Sapru. ... ey emphasised, though ...not in ... any words, that the ...speech ... arl Russell, the Under ...delive... State for India, was ...a true in... of the Labour Party's

(Co... ...ued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

What Does He Mean?

Lieut.-Col. Howard Bury asked in the Commons what was the number of of "casualties" since the commencement of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign on March 12 "due to clashes with the forces of law and order". And Mr. Benn replied that as far as he was aware there had been no casualties from clashes "except in the Byculla instance" of a clash with G. I. P. Railway workers. What earthly connection Mr. Benn sought to establish between Gandhiji's campaign and the clash with Railway strikers is beyond us. But both the question and the answer indicate Government's tendency to foist upon Gandhiji the responsibility for any clash anywhere with the custodians of law and order, even though the clash may be due to the bungling of those very custodians.

Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, has issued a public appeal to Municipalities and Local Boards to help the boycott movement in every possible way. The Local Bodies, he points out, can help materially by imposing a burden on import or sale of foreign cloth, by exempting Khaddar from all taxation and by purchasing only Khaddar for their requirements of cloth. It is a pity that out of the 1,000 Local Bodies approached by the F. C. B. Committee only about a hundred have so far taken any action to help the boycott programme. It is a greater pity that several Congress Committees themselves have neglected the boycott programme in the excitement of preparations for civil disobedience. The forthcoming meetings of the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. may well give some attention to necessary activities other than

Preserving "Game".

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, Sir Frederick Sykes said with reference to the difficulties of preserving "game" in India: "We are confronted in this country with the almost insurmountable difficulty of either compelling or persuading the masses to have any regard for the principle of life preservation. The difficulty is accentuated by the fact that in a certain number of places the interests of the cultivator come into conflict with marauding animals." The first sentence quoted constitutes almost a libel on the Indian masses, and the second does not express adequate sympathy with the cultivator coming into conflict "with the marauding animals." We doubt if any other people can beat Indians in their regard for the principle of life preservation. And if some cultivators find it necessary to kill wild animals for sheer self-preservation, it is uncharitable to remark, as does Sir Frederick, that "it is difficult to convince the farmer that one or two annas of crop are not worth more than the life of any wild animal." What is reprehensible is the killing of harmless animals in the name of "sport".

Married Women's Nationality.

The Hague Conference is said to be seriously discussing the "vexed question" of the nationality of married women. The question need never have been vexed if men had the fairness to concede women equal rights. If a man is permitted, if he so desires, to retain his own nationality when he marries a foreigner, there is no just reason why a woman should not have a similar choice. The question of married men's or women's religion or caste is equally important in India. It is outrageous, for example, to force a Hindu out of his or her religion or caste merely because he or she marries a person outside his or her religion or caste. Forced nationality or religion is as unnatural as forced love.

His Joy.

"Hallo, where have you been?"

"To the station to see my wife off for a month's holiday."

"But how black your hands are!"

"Yes, I patted the engine."

WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY WIN.

Fast Play In Aga Khan Hockey.

The Bombay University XI proved far superior to the Parsi Cyclists in Tuesday's match. The 'Varsity forward line combined well and led four goals to one in the first half. P. D'Souza was responsible for three goals and Serkis for one. The Parsi Cyclists broke through once when Paruk notched a goal. Fast play was witnessed after the interval when Serkis added two more goals for the University, and Mistry added another for the Cyclists. Provided the College boys strengthen their defence, they are likely to improve.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Goal: Ajinkya; backs: E. Pereira and Islam; halves: D'Costa, Heredia and J. D'Souza; forwards: Kothare, D'Mello, P. D'Souza, Serkis and Gomes.

PARSI CYCLISTS

Goal: Bhabha; backs: Todiwalla and Bharucha; halves: P Shroff, Pavri and Sarkari; forwards: Baria, Engineer, Pochkhanawalla, Parekh and Mistry.

Referees: Messrs. Davis and Dixon.

To-day's match: B. E. S. Old Boys v National Sporting Club.

SPORTING NOTES.

—:o:—

World's Sculling Title.

"ED" PHELPS CHALLENGES PRESENT CHAMPION.

There is a likelihood of a race for the world's sculling championship on the Thames this year. E. A. Phelps the Thames waterman has challenged H. A. Barry, the holder, and has deposited £100 with the Editor of "The Sporting Life" as an indication that he means business.

Eleven years ago Ernest Barry the father of the present holder lost his title to the Australian Felton on the Putney-Mortlake course.

Exactly 54 years has elapsed since two Englishmen rowed for the title on the Thames. Then J. H. Sadler (Putney) beat R. W. Boyd (Newcastle).

LACOSTE TO PLAY IN BIG TENNIS AGAIN

Rene Lacoste, whose absence through illness from the French Davis Cup team last year was seriously felt, is reported to have resumed training and his appearance in this year's challenge round is therefore expected.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS FOR ARGENTINE

Sir Julien Cahn's team of cricketers sailed for the Argentine recently. The following made the trip:—Sir Julien Cahn, F. W. Nicholas (Essex), F. W. Newman (Surrey), T. Arnott (Glamorgan); L. Green (Lancs), P. T. Eckersley (Lancs), R. Munt (Middlesex), R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex), H. C. Salmonsan (Somerset), L. Richmond (Notts), C. Flood (Notts), G. F. Hearne (Notts), S. D. Rhodes (Notts), C. A. Rowland (Wales).

VILLAGE HAMPDENS OF GUJRAT.

The Mukhi and Matadars of Dabhan who have resigned Government jobs in answer to Mahatma's call.

THE FERMENT IN INDIA.

—:o:—

"No Blind Support To Govt.

EUROPEANS' NERVOUSNESS.

JALPAIGURI, Mar. 17.

"Good government like good business, is based upon confidence. Without confidence in itself, without confidence in public support, no government can hope to act with that sureness of touch which is the mark of the highest statesmanship", said Mr. Chapman Mortimor, presiding over the annual meeting of the Dooars Branch of the European Association held at Jalpaiguri.

Continuing, Mr. Mortimor said: "I have heard—many of you also have probably heard—that among the ranks of co-operating Hindus and Muhamadans there is a certain feeling that they are not receiving as much support as they would like. Whether there be grounds for this feeling or not, it is not for me to say. The regrettable fact remains that such a feeling exists and somehow or other the reasons for it must be dissipated. My own personal view is that in part, at all events, this feeling has arisen owing to the fact that the co-operators like many others both in and out of official circles, have failed to realise the conditions under which we are working to-day. The Government of India is still a bureaucratic Government and inspite of the large measure of reforms introduced in 1921, it is not a responsible Government. These two facts make it impossible for the Government of India to come out into the open as much as we should perhaps like, in support of those prepared loyally to work the constitution during these difficult years of transition which lie before us.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

Referring to the All-Parties' Conference held recently in Delhi Mr. Mortimor said: "In Delhi efforts have been made to collect together leaders of various communities; and among those represented was the European community through our General Secretary, Col. Crawford. The meeting has adjourned until 6th April, when the Committee will reassemble in Bombay. But before that day comes, we hope that the members of the Committee will give careful consideration to the terms and tacit assumptions under which they are meeting. A most difficult task lies before them; and unless this task is approached by the right method and with a clear understanding of the attitude of all those engaged in the Conference, they will fail. Certain great problems lie in the way of India's goal of Responsible Government, and these cannot be cleared away by bargains dictated by political expediency. To bargains arrived at in such a spirit, the Europeans cannot be a party to, any more than they will be a party to theoretical discussion as to what Dominion Status does or does not mean.

"These preliminary conferences in India, if they are to be effective, as we all hope they will be, must be devoted particularly to three things viz. (1) Who are to be India's representatives at the London Conference (2) How these representatives are to be kept in touch with their parties in India. (3) The angle from which the all important problem of the electorate is to be approached. If they result in some measure of agreement on these three things, the preliminary conferences will not have been held in vain. If, however, the delegates ignore these questions and enter into either wrahgles or "political bargains" they will do infinite harm not only to their own credit but to the cause of India."

NO BLIND SUPPORT TO GOVT.

Proceeding the speaker said: "The European community is prepared, now as formerly, to extend its support to the Government of India, but that support will most certainly not be a blind support. The Government drawn its strength not from the seat of its capital far removed as it is from the great commercial centres; but from the populous provinces of the country and its great cities and sea-ports. We, Britishers, can justly claim that we have given the world a civilisation which, in spite of its defects, compares, in ideals and material standards favourably with any other civilisation the world has ever seen. In its contact with the East, friction was bound to occur, and that friction has been intensified by the world war and Russian Revolution. The Bolsheviks hate England more than any other Western country, just because they realise that we are the very core of modern civilisation; and in the ferment which extends from Egypt to India, they think they see a chance of crippling England. This unrest, which for several decades now has been so marked a feature in the Near and Middle East, is itself born of the ideals for which Great Britain stands; and it would be folly to underestimate its strength. Somehow or other, we must solve this problem and find some suitable syenthesis for East and West. But the solution of it will not be found if we fix our eyes only upon our local difficulties here in Bengal. We must try to take a wider and larger view, if we are to understand the reasons of high Imperial policy which underly the course of action now being pursued by the Viceroy and the British Government. We must look to those economic and political movements which are exercising so powerful an influence on the whole Western world; and we must look also and that very closely to what has happened and is happening in Egypt, in Palestine, in Persia and in Turkestan.

GRAVE SITUATION.

Concluding, Mr. Mortimor said: "The situation to-day is grave; but the British community in India holds the key to that situation as recent events have amply shown to those of us who know the facts. Great Britain has passed through greater crises than that with which she is now faced in the East, and always she has surmounted them with that supreme courage and statesmanship which have enabled the Britisher to build up the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. What we have done in the past we can do again. Failure, as Lord Irwin said, is unthinkable; and I for one, am confident that we shall not fail."—Free Press.

MR. JAYAKAR AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

—:o:—

Considers It Neither Vicious Nor Unpatriotic.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar speaking on the cotton duties in Assembly a Monday said that his complaint was that the Government, with the help of mill-owners, was in a very strong position and therefore did not listen to the voice of compromise. The speaker's suggestion was that the Bill should be enacted for a year for the present. This Bill might go forth as a test of England's honesty and as a proof that India, under Dominion Status, would use her economic advantages cautiously and not with a view to injure. The Bill cleverly and surreptiously introduced British preference. "We of my Party entirely favour protection for the mill industry. But I ask, shall we do so at the sacrifice of a very valuable economic asset, namely, in respect of Imperial Preference? I consider the consuming power of 330 millions a very valuable economic asset. Shall I fritter it away for small gains here to the steel industry and there to the mill industry or shall I preserve it till I sit across the table and in exchange of economic relations, demand a big price for that economic asset? That is the question which I, as a politician, face. I do not consider the principle of Imperial Preference either vicious or unpatriotic but in the present dependent circumstances of India, with a House not consisting entirely of elected members. We will only be frittering away that valuable privilege. (Nationalist applause.)" Mr. Jayakar asked Mr. Mody to take lessons from Dewan Chamanlal's brilliant speech.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said that the mother was not for politicians but for practical businessmen.

Mr. Jayakar: Are not politicians practical men?

European Group: No, no.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

Mr. Shanmugam Chetty said that the Noyce Report and the Hardy Report had proved the need for protection amply. The speaker was satisfied that the measure proposed was adequate and effective protection. Mr. Chetty continued: "I do not deny that there is an element of British Preference in the scheme. What I am concerned with legitimately is whether British Preference will adversely affect the Indian industry. I do not reject Imperial Preference on the ground of prejudice. As for political advantages, I consider it as unworthy of Britain to offer them in exchange for economic advantages as it would be unworthy of India to barter away economic rights in exchange for political advantages. (Applause.) If Great Britain asks for Imperial Preference, she must be prepared to confer economic benefits and not political benefits (Mr. Jinnah: Hear, hear), and as these will involve taxation of food-stuffs, the British tax-payer will never agree to them. It is in that spirit that I view the question and I claim that while the scheme certainly gives an advantage to Britain it gives me the adequate and effective protection that I want."

Mr. Acharya suggested postponement of the measure till the Simla session.

The House rose till to-morrow.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S CHANGE OF PLANS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

at Borsad this afternoon that after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was served with a notice under section 42 of the District Police Act this prohibitory notice was displayed by the Magistrate of Borsad at Raas village calling upon the people not to hold meetings or make speeches for one month in Raas and the adjoining villages.

The notice runs:

"I, M. M. Shah, Resident First Class Magistrate, Borsad Taluka, prohibit for a period of one month in the village of Raas or in the vicinity thereof public utterances or cries, singing of songs, playing of music, delivery of harangues and preparation of exhibition and dissimination of pictures, symbols placards of other object or thing which in my opinion may probably incite to commission of offence or to resistance to or contempt of law or of lawful authority."

The notice is dated seventh of this month, the day on which Sardar Vallabhbhai was arrested. This notice is posted on walls at some places and is considered to be in force from the 7th instant.—Free Press.

NO TRUTH IN RUMOURS OF ARREST.

—:o:—

CAMP, BORSAD, Mar. 18.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here at 8 dto-night. With their arrival at Borsad, the party enters into the interior of the territory known as Charotar. The party has yet to travel two villages more before it enters the Broach District. It is apprehended here as to whether Gandhiji would be able to get through the deep dust on these roads.

The town of Borsad itself is quiet and nobody is willing to give any credence to ugly rumours about arrest, that were current here as well as at Napa and Anand.

It is reliably understood that the Government do not contemplate any action at this stage and that Mahatmaji and party will be allowed to proceed with their march right up to Jalalpur unimpeded.—Free Press.

Mr. Abbas Tyabjee Joins Gandhiji's Party.

—:o:—

BORSAD, March 18.

Mr. Abbas Tayabji is now here and he will accompany Mahatma Gandhi up to Raas, a village about five miles from here.—Free Press.

NEW SALT RULE.

—:o:—

Promulgated At Borsad.

BORSAD, March 18.

The new Salt Rule was promulgated here by the Government delegating to all the police officers above the rank of constables all powers of salt officers which again occasioned some talk in Mahatmaji's camp. Gandhiji, it is understood, does not propose to issue any statement to the press on the notification.—Free Press.

STICK TO YOUR PROVINCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Mahadev Desai's Warning.

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

Mr. Mahadev Desai sends the following to the Press:—

Although Gandhiji made it quite clear long before he commenced his march that his first batch of Satyagrahis would be drawn exclusively from members of the Ashram, I have numerous telegrams and letters from various parts of the country informing me that volunteers have either actually started or are about to start for Sabarmati. About fifteen such friends have already arrived and I am hard put to it [illegible] making arrangements for them. Those who are now intending to go to the Ashram are requested to note that they will not be received at the Ashram and they may count on my peremptorily sending them back to their respective provinces. There is field enough for Satyagraha in every province and enthusiasts must realise that in running away from their provinces, they are depleting their strength. Gandhiji is quite clear that each province must depend on its own strength and should have no volunteers from outside. At any rate the Ashram was not meant to be converted into a general training camp for recruits from various provinces. In fact it is impossible for it to attempt any such task. The Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees are requested to take note of this and their respective provinces against starting for Sabarmati.—Free Press.

Students Fined For Absence.

—:o:—

BAREILLY, March 18.

The Headmaster, W. I. M. High School, Bareilly fined eight boys four annas each for absenting themselves for two hours on the 10th March attending a political conference, because the leave applied for was not granted. General rules provide only half an anna fine for half a day's absence. Hence much resentment is felt amongst the students and parents.—Free Press.

DR. BANERJI JOINS SATYAGRAH CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

Ashramites Bid Touching Farewell.

COMILLA, March 18.

It was a touching farewell accorded to Dr. Suresh Banerji, President, Aboyasram by the members who left yesterday to join the Civil Disobedience campaign after handing over the charge of the Ashram to Dr. Nripen Bose. "Be fearless and truthful, and ready to sacrifice your all for the country's cause", was Dr. Banerjee's parting message to the Ashramites who enlisted in large numbers to join the fight.—Free Press.

SJT. GOPABANDHU CHOUDHARY.

—:o:—

Utkal Appoints Him Dictator.

BALASORE, March 18.

At a special meeting of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, Sjt. Gopabandhu Choudhury was appointed "Dictator" of the Civil Disobedience campaign against the salt monopoly. Sjt. Gopabandhu begins his march to defy the Salt Law during the National week in April.—Free Press.

Kathiawar "Battalion" Leaves For Sabarmati.

—:o:—

Wadhwan, March 18

A batch of members of the Kathiawad Satyagraha Dal numbering 26 has left this place for Sabarmati. The batch is awaiting the orders of the Provincial Congress Committee to start—Free Press.

"Saurashtra" Editor Joins Mahatma's Colours.

—:o:—

WADHWAN, March 18.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, the editor of "Saurashtra" has resigned his editorship of the paper to join the Satyagraha is also issued in the Salt Tax in the Dholera District. An appeal to the public to join the Satyagraha movement against the "Saurashtra".—Free Press.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders For 2 Crores Invited.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on the 18th March 1930. The total amount tendered was Rs. 2,11,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-8-0 and above were allotted in full All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 79,25,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate of three and nine months Tresury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 25th March 1930. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 28th March 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 19th March 1930 to Monday the 24th March 1930 at Rs. 98|9 per cent. Intermediate three months' bills sold from 12th March to 17th March 1930 amounted to Rs 1.57,25,000.

GANDHIJI LEAVES ANAND FOR NAPA.

—:o:—

ANAND, March 18.

Mahatma Gandhi and his volunteers left this morning for Napa, which is about 8 miles away, leaving behind them one volunteer who is suffering from an attack of small-pox.

The Charotar Education Society, which conducts a secondary school, has decided to send a batch of 20 volunteers under the leadership of a teacher if and when Mahatma Gandhi is arrested.—A. P.

ARRIVAL AT NAPA.

—:o:—

Departure For Borsad On Tuesday Evening.

BORSAD, Mar. 18.

Within two hours of their leaving Anand, Mahatma Gandhi and his batch of volunteers arrived at Napa. The whole route was specially watered by the Anand Municipality to abate the dust. Napa was tastefully decorated and gave a suitable reception to Mahatma Gandhi, who with his volunteers passed through two rows of spectators who took care to avoid a rush. There is a large Mahomedan population in Napa which also participated in the reception to Mahatma Gandhi and garlanded him. Three volunteers who are sick accompanied the party in a tonga.

Mahatma Gandhi proceeds this eveening to Borsad, four miles from Napa. The headmen, matadars and ravanias (village officers) of twenty villages in Borsad Taluka have tendered their resignations which will be announced at to-night's public meeting. A police party has been posted for the last three days at Borsad and the District Magistrate and District Police Superintendent are frequently visiting the town, apparently to preserve order.—A. P.

TRAINING CONGRESS "SOLDIERS" IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Dr. Hardikar's Camp At Matunga.

(Through War Council, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee).

The Hindustani Seva Dal Camp at Matunga G. I. P. where the Soldiers of Freedom are being trained camp discipline, organisation, team work etc., has now gone on far about ten days. There about 70 volunteers who regularly attend the camp. It is indeed regrettable that in certain cases some names had to be removed from the rolls due non-adherence to the camp-discipline, irregularity of attendance etc. But the 70 who are now in the camp, making commendable progress.

Sjt. Ekambaram Iyer is entrusted with the task by Dr. N. S. Hardikar. Units are vying with one another for the certificate efficiency and skill. A visit to the camp during the drill or instruction hours is worth giving and such visits would of course be a source of encouragement to the organisers and conductors of the camp.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

The National "Militia" as usual went on their daily parade and on Tuesday covered the 'A' ward area. About a dozen meetings were held in important street covers and Congress members were enrolled all along the route. It appears that the obstruction of the police to this sort of campaign which resulted in arrest and conviction of a member of the 'War Council', of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Sjt. Kamat who led a detachment of the National "Militia" on Sunday evening is having tremendous effect on the public. There is great enthusiasm everywhere. The 'War Council' expects every citizen to do his duty by the country by enrolling himself as a volunteer.

NASIK SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

'Untouchables" Resolve To Fight To Finish.

PERSECUTION BY "CASTE" HINDUS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, March 17.

The "untouchable" Satyagrah campaign at the Kala Ram Temple is going on vigorously. There is no change in the situation as both the parties are adamant. Monday being a day for the change of the Volunteers, a new batch of nearly 125 Satyagrahi "soldiers" has been posted at the doors of the temple. Satyagrahis look cheerful and seem to be determined to see the campaign through. The only help these Satyagrahis men and women need is monetary so that they may be able to bring the struggle to successful termination. Hopes are entertained that Bombay which has shown so much interest in the struggle will extend its helping hand.

HARASSMENT BY CASTE HINDUS.

Reports are pouring in from different villages about the persecution and harassment of the "untouchables by "caste" Hindus, who are taken aback by the wonderful solidarity of the Satyagrahis.

A report has reached the Satyagrah camp that in the village of Shivasgaon, the "untouchables" were collared and mercilessly belaboured by "caste" Hindus and that five of the victims including two women have been removed to Pimpalgaon-Basvant Hospital.

Another report from Pimpalgaon Khamb says that the Police Patil sent for th eVeskar (Mahar) on the night of 14th March, and rebuked him for taking part in the Satyagraha campaign.

OUT FOR SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Every village has been instilled with the spirit of regeneration and one thing is certain, viz. that this most backward harassed and oppressed mass is now determined to bring about a social revolution in Indian Society. It is reported that all talks of compromise have ended in air since the *Pujaris* have issued a statement contradicting the report that they were ready for a compromise.

Government's attitude is still unknown. Developments are awaited in view of the *Pujaris* statement.

NAWAB SIR AFASURUUL-MULK DEAD.

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, March 18.

Major General Nawab Sir Afasurulmulk Bahadur, Chief Commander, Nizams Regular Forces, died this morning of heart failure aged 79, he will be buried with full military honours..

The Nawab had a creditable record of services in the late war under the French.—A.P.

ANOTHER WORD OF VITAL IMPORTANCE!

WHY WORRY?

MITCHELL TRADING COMPANY

are at your service.

Genuine LOAN ARRANGEMENTS can be secured for any kind of Social and Financial necessity @ 3% Interest P. A.

EASY REPAYMENTS.

BANISH YOUR ANXIETIES

AND CONSULT THEM TO-DAY

at DADEY SETH HOUSE, Opp: Hong Kong Bank, Fort.

It is 100% to your own interest.

(The Provident Insurance & Loans Ltd.)

WE ARE HINDIS FIRST BARODITES AFTERWARDS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12).

penses come to Rs. 30 lacs and there is a saving of Rs. 40—50 lacs. When there is a balance of 20 to 25 per cent in the State Budget it is the duty of the state to reduce the taxation. I make bold to advise H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to take immediate steps to reduce the land tax. It is against all rules of finance and against humanity to tax people more than absolutely necessary.

EXCISE POLICY.

Here too the Government has copied the base British policy of increasing the revenues at the cost of the real welfare of the people. A Hindu Maharaja needat imitate the foreign rulers. The population of Navsari District is 340 thousands and the excise revenues are 22 lacs, or 6.4 per head. It does not behave a State which inaugurates legislation for social reform to spread the habit of drink in this fashion, which a surplus of 40 to 50 lacs the Baroda State can well afford to give up this tainted revenue altogether.

FAILURE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Although the Maharaja deserves to be thanked for initiating free and compulsory education, his efforts have not succeeded, because after a lapse of 24-25 years the number of children in the primary schools is about 9 per cent. of the population, whereas it should be 15 per cent. In the adjoining Surat District where there is no compulsion the percentage is 8 per cent. The officials seem to be more interested in gathering the fines levied. In our State only 21 per cent. of men and 4 per cent. of women are literate. Evidently there is no co-operation between the officials to work up this Act. The officials should have considered how to make education more popular and suitable, how the backward people be induced to send their children to school. There is need of opening Boarding Schools for these backward communities.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

I wish to take a note appreciation of the excellent development of the library system. There are as many as 723 libraries with 4,94,654 books. It is upto the people to make the utmost use of these libraries and turn out good citizens.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND COUNCIL.

The resuscitation of village Panchayats has also failed. The people may have remained indifferent but the very constitution is bad, and it is correct to say that they are Government Panchayats rather than popular bodies. The officials are also greatly at fault. Everywhere there is an atmosphere of autocracy. The Panchayat should be, in my opinion, entirely popular and should be presided over by a non-official. It is essential that they should have proper means of finance. The very life-blood is denied to them. In the other Panchayats there should be greater representation of the popular element as in the British Gujarat, the presidents should be popular, and there should be better scope for finance. There should be least interference from the officials. These bodies are liable at this stage to make mistakes, but such mistakes are inevitable. The officials make such and worse mistakes, only in whitewashing hides the ugly marks, whereas the smallest fault of the non-official is exaggerated. The Council has very limited powers, there is no discussion on the budget. So there is no discussion on the budget, so there is no question of granting the money. As a matter of fact the Council exists as a window-dressing. The popular members should be elected by direct suffrage and the suffrage should be broadened.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

There are 217 schools for Antyaj children, with 16,220 children. In some place His Highness has remarked that God has not differentiated children into touchable and untouchables.

It is my conviction that the present autocratic and irresponsible mode of Government whether it be indigenous or foreign is bad, that it leads to degeneration and therefore must be changed. For this purpose the Viceroy proposes to call a Round Table Conference in which representatives of the Indian States will also be invited. The Princes contend that the right of choosing the representative rests with them. I wish to say that just as the people of British India will choose their representatives, the people of Indian States should also choose their representatives. Whatever views some narrow-minded Princes may have our Maharaja with his liberal views should give this power of selection to his people. The Government which is representative to the people and responsible to the people is the only form of Government which would satisfy the people, in fact that is the only way in which the political, social, religious and moral progress is impossible I, therefore, request His Highness to introduce without delay such reforms as would lead to the happiness both of the rulers and the ruled. The happiness of the ruler and the ruled is interdependent and the reforms in administration are absolutely essential.

I request you now to elect your President.

Dr. Sumant's Presidential Address.

—:o:—

Dr. Sumant Mehta in his presidential address said:—

We are meeting at a time when the attention of the world is drawn to the unique fight of non-violent civil disobedience started by Mahatma Gandhi. The object of our Praja-Mandal is to bring happiness to the 21 lacs of people belonging to the Baroda State but let us always remember that we are all Hindis first, and Barodites afterwards. Indian States India and what used to be called British India are really one and indivisible. In spite of our differences in race, colour and religion we are all children of Mother India. The fight for Purna Swaraj is for the whole 32 crores of her sons, and we cannot possibly remain neutral or indifferent. If some of our Indian brothers, Princes, rich people or poor, Hindu, Muslim or others will remain neutral they are weakening the national strength. The fight for Swaraj is not an easy one; how long it will last God alone can tell! but Mother India expects every Indian to do his and her duty.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI.

In the very commencement of the struggle we have lost Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President-elect of this conference, and I have been asked to take this place. When our conference met at Billimoria five years ago our President-elect who is now the executive Dewan of Baroda was reinstated in the Government Service and at short notice I was asked to preside. I have great hopes after his release. Sardar Vallabhbhai will help us to organise our work on a permanent work on a permanent basis.

It is thirteen years since our conference was started in this very town and during that period it has acquired a definite prestige and reputation. It is true that we have not started regular offices in all our talukas but the people when in difficulties know where to go in order to seek redress. We have served the people during the flood relief operations and on such other occasions. The old-fashioned officials used to take up a militant attitude but now the times are changed. Autocracy is being rooted out all over the world as in Russia and Turkey. The official who becomes a servant of the people gets reputed. It is equally true that only honest and just popular leaders carry wieght with the people.

NO WATER-TIGHT DISTINCTION

Let there be no useless discussion as to whether social reconstruction should precede political work. No water-tight distinctions exist between social, economic and, political problems. Both at Bardoli and at Karjan in our Raj social awakening, and where there is no awakening you fail to tackle any problem successfully. We have to shake up the people out of their sloth and lethargy. The inertia must be destroyed and then the power of initiative will develop.

FORGE SANCTION.

I assure you that it is not difficult to awaken the masses provided that you have a number of full-time workers. Our main work in this Conference is to secure the services of such whole-time workers, either honorary or paid. I wish we could start eight centres of work three in each large district and two in each small ones. If I am not interned, after the release of our President Vallabhbhai, I desire to take charge of one of these eight centres. I entreat you not to waste your breath in getting some of your favourite resolutions passed. Such resolutions serve no good purpose if behind them there is no or little strength of popular will. Remember that until now our Maharaja has not received our deputation even once. I am perfectly confident that as soon as we establish our permanent offices our injustices, forced labour, bribery and other grievances will dwindle and disappear. I fully believe that the voice of the people is the voice of God, but where the voice of the people is discordant or weak how could you expect divine prestige?

We have to teach people to respect themselves—whether a man is poor or ignorant he must become a self-respecting person. We shall have to train ourselves never to treat any one with contempt and we must prevent anyone being treated disrespectfully. We must wipe off the distinctions of high and low, that is what is happening to-day in Russia and other countries. Without the spirit of equality, self-respect is impossible. Similarly without self-respect you cannot assert self-respect. In the eyes of God all people learned or ignorant, rich or poor are alike. It is the force of character which counts. In our country it is the pure men of high character who have received highest homage. We propose to root out all pride of birth, family, caste and race. I look upon this as the legitimate work of our Conference. The removal of untouchability must definitely be a part of our programme. I do do not believe in converting people of differing views by violence. But I do think that it is our duty to get justice by Satyagraha.

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS.

Now, I will draw your attention to the terrible condition of our agriculturists. During the last three years they suffered successively from floods, frost, draught and locusts. Their condition has become desperately miserable and yet the Government is not shown them all adequate consideration. The very system of giving remissions is so pernicious that the Khedut rarely gets remission in time. The method of assessing the crops is high-handed and harsh. Two retired officers of our Raj of high standing told me frankly that it is only now that they realise how the Khedats suffer from innumerable disabilities and injustices. It is absolutely essential that our land revenue code must be scrapped and remade. I want you to tackle this octopus which is sucking the life-blood of our peasantry.

MONSTER OF FEAR.

During my visits to the villages I notice that the Monster of Fear is disintegrating our village life. The petty officials sow seeds of disunion and foster quarrels. The scoundrels of the village tempt the officials, and that is how both these parties make money. But they totally poison the community life. The function of the Maharajas is to protect the people from such rascals, otherwise what do they exist for? And why do the Diwan and Naib Deman keep inactive. If timely steps are taken and severe punishment meted out to the miscreants this poison can be removed in a short time. A short while ago a number of our police officials were dismissed, several degraded and as many as seventy men warned to behave properly. That shows how rotten the Department was until now. In cases of such cleaning we are afraid that the higher officials escape unhurt.

A FARCE.

We have been demanding of Government the reform of our Councils since very many years the present constitution is such that deserving men can never be sent up. The officials are known to exert undue influence and men with self-respect refuse to go there. Why do the Government continue this farce? If you propose to take every notice of this matter I should desire that you ask for closing this wretched institution. Of course, you know that our Taluka and District boards are being reduce to impotency. Suppose that they did not function well, in that case may I know why highly paid Naib Subas who were asked to look after their improvement are not punished? There is not enough money in the budget for constructive work and the Government does not solve that difficulty.

PALACE EXPENDITURE.

The education department is concentrating its energies on retrenchment. I am given to understand that the poor Dublas who are really more backward than the Kaliparaj, in fact who are reduced to serfdom, were told that if they wanted a boarding school they should provide a sum of Rs. 2100 per year. Possibly if all the 200,000 men's property is sold once for all that would not fetch Rs. 2000. The children of the educated classes get free education and the serfs must contribute half expenses. Similarly the problems of Muslim education require a committee of inquiry. There is only one middle school (attached to the city High School) for girls in the whole Raj. People are dying of small-pox, influenza and other diseases and yet the Government does very little for sanitation, and medical relief in the villages. So much more requires to be done. Our hard-money goes to the Government treasury to the extent of Rs. 2½ to 3 crores every year and so much of it is merely wasted. Mr. Seddon of the I.C.S. who was once Dewan of Baroda wrote a note on the Retrenchment Committee report in which he said to the effect that "for retrenchment every eye turns of the Khangi Privy Purse) Department. People know that a large sum of money has accumulated in that department and every year Rs. 20 lakhs are added to it. Even if a large cut is made in the annual Privy Purse the Maharaja's family would not have to sacrifice any comfort or pomp necessary to his high status. I feel confident that His Highness would rather cut down his allowance than allow any department to suffer on account of undue retrenchment. We are afraid that Mr. Seddon's faith is not justified. The Maharaja family now gets Rs. 24 lakhs a year, and his children's families get separate allowances. About seven lakhs are spent on Palace additions in the P.W.D. every year. The whole total comes to between 32 and 35 lakhs a year, while a small village school, a village dispensary or a sewing class is refused for want of money. People die of dirt and disease. The former sells off his cattle, land or ornaments in order to pay land taxes while the Government servants mechanically get their promotions in pay. How long are you going to put up with this state of affairs?

APPEAL TO YOUTH.

The children of the Sardars who fought by the side of the Gaekwars are being impoverished, the subjects of petty landlords are crushed by overtaxation. I want the youth of Baroda to come under the banner of this Praja Mandal and fight for truth and justice. In all the Satyagrahas that we have had either at Bardoli, Krajan, Petlad, Borsad or Kaira the youths had joined in huge numbers. I want the youths to obtain justice. Ask and it shall be given unto you. Knock and thou shalt enter. The time has come when the youth will be weighed in the balance. Are you fit to wear fetters or bangles? Sardar Vallabhbhai and I desire that a band of workers must be raised for doing continuous work. an old physically broken man like me is always in the field, would you not be ashamed to stay at home?

Some interested parties instigated a few princes to demand a committee. That is how Butler's committee came into existence. The Princes are taught to oppose the Swaraj movement. They are trying to secure the maternal affection of their pseudo step-mother.

I assure you that within a short time they will return to their real brothers, sadder but wiser by their experience. The wiser princes know that they have to live with their brothers and sisters of Mother India. When all the Princes will realise this truth we with self-respect we shall achieve Purna-Swaraj and gradually evolve a cultured civilisation that will be neither higher and greater than any Eastern or Western civilisation yet known.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

My programme for constructive work is very short. I want you to establish eight centres or Ashrams in our Raj. These will be our Permanent offices where people can bring their grievances, from where justice can be secured. These Asrams will be the Head-quarters from which there will be continuous propaganda for awakening the people—I request you to start these centres and to waste your energies in passing pious resolutions.

I feel confident of securing the help and co-operation of the officials. We have good officials and bad ones. During flood relief and afterwards we have received sympathetic help, and the Government has been greatful for our help. But I wish to assure you that no bureaucracy, whether foreign or Swadeshi, will make you happy. It is only through self-help and Swaraj that happiness is attained. We must organise our popular forces, train our volunteers and spread our influence throughout the four corners of our Raj. It is said that our Maharaja has little confidence in the strength of the people, he has no confidence in his officials and has lost his own self-confidence. We have too remove this passimism from him. He must not come in the way of the progress of the people. Remember that all the forces which are evolving Swaraj in the adjoining territories are bound to influence our people also. Our Maharaja has led us to the path of education and self-government and cannot say "Halt" now—if we are full of enthusiasm, if we are confident of marching forward let us go ahead. Our work does not stop at criticising others. we have to lead the way.

I repeat that our work is now to do organised constructive work. Let us find men of character as workers and let us find money. As soon as you have done this half your battle is won. I wish you good cheer.

z

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists*, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

REMOVE THAT VEIL!
Your skin is constantly growing and decaying. Every moment small minute particles of dead tissue are being displaced by the new healthy skin *underneath*. Modern conditions tend to retard this natural process.
Nature must be helped to throw off all the accumulation of dead tissue, and so allow the fresh, new skin underneath to breathe. Mercolized Wax, applied occasionally, removes all the dead, discoloured cuticle, gradually and imperceptibly, and gives you a new complexion every day.
Remove that veil! Don't be ashamed of your skin. Nature has given you a clear, beautiful complexion *underneath* if you will only take the means to assist her in the process.
Ask your Chemist to-day all about this world-wide complexion beautifier, and remove the disfiguring veil of tissue which hides the real complexion.
Mercolized Wax
(Registered Trade Mark)
for "A skin that gives delight"
DOES NOT contain Mercury, Animal Fats, or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Mar. 19th to 6 a. m. Mar. 20th 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enety, hostities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of The Bombay Chronicle will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. the Monday.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamps to The E. C. Works, CALCUTTA

Box No. 11638.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the Highest Quality Brandy obtainable at the price.

This can be had from all the Wine Dealers in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT to show you the new

Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents :—
MUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.
Sole Agents :—
HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

FORTUNE AWAITS YOU HALF WAY

MEET BY JOINING

"THE ALL INDIA AUTO LINK"

OF

THE DELHI SYNDICATE LIMITED,
Queen's Road, :: :: :: :: DELHI.

REPUTATION

The reputation of a manufacturer is a most difficult thing to build up, an easy thing to lose, therefore to a manufacturer of repute his reputation is his most jealously guarded possession, and this is reflected in the uniform excellence of the goods he manufactures.

The house of Merck has been in existence for more than 260 years, and has steadily built up a reputation for purity and reliability unequalled throughout the world. This reputation is behind every bottle of the famous Merck brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) which has been named

MERCKOZONE

for the protection of users who may be offered inferior substitutes when they ask for the well-known MERCK brand.

For all the manifold purposes for which Hydrogen Peroxide is used there is no preparation to equal MERCKOZONE, specify MERCKOZONE always and see that you get it, the product that has a reputation behind it.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ, 10 OZ, & 20 OZ PATENT BOTTLES

YOUR CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.

C.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

SOLDIERS NEVER DISCUSS THEIR RIGHTS.

Dr. Kitchlew Denounces Propaganda Of Maulanas.

SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM IN CONFERENCE.

KARACHI, Mar. 17.

The first Sind Provincial Political Workers' and Sufferers' Conference began here yesterday under the presidentship of Dr. Kitchlew. Attendance was large. After national songs by ladies and volunteers, Swami Govindanand, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his speech 'extempore.'

He said that now that Satyagraha for independence had been inaugurated, it was necessary to organise the political workers of this province so that national work may be carried on in an effective way. He was sorry to find while Sind and India can find lakhs of rupees for Sadhus and beggars most of whom are parasites, they cannot take care of their political workers. It is high time Sind gave up this indifference and took steps to feed, clothe and house the national workers and sufferers. Otherwise we shall not get any more recruits. He said this conference should not pass bagfulls of resolutions but shoud do practical business. This conference would have to discuss four resolutions regarding full support to the Congress programme of Satyagraha and organising Sind's workers to carry out that programme in Sind. In this connection they would have to discuss and determine the plans of Satyagraha in Sind and (2) should political Satyagrahis offer defence before the British courts. Personally the speaker was for offering no defence. This conference also would have to determine its attitude towards the new jail reforms. He was against all distinctions among various political prisoners. As long as the Government did not recognise political prisoners as a separate class entitled to gentlemanly treatment they should refuse to accept these concessions. Sind must observe the All-India Martyrs' Day on the 30th March in a befitting manner.

DR. KITCHLEW'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Kitchlew in his presidential address exhorted the audience to support the national workers and their dependents. He was glad to know in Karachi Swarajya Ashrams had been established for this purpose. He was confident the Sind public woul d contribute liberally to their upkeep. He assured the political workers that Muslims would join wholeheartedly in the Satyagraha War and in making the Karachi Congress a complete success. At this time when the bugle of National Freedom's War was sounded none should talk of his communal rights. Soldiers never discuss their rights. Theirs is to obey the Commander's orders. Gandhi, their commander, had issued orders of Satyagraha march and they must, abandoning all doubts, march to the battle-field. He was sorry to find some Maulanas were inciting the guileless Muslim masses against this final national fight but he assured Sind and India, no Muslim will follow his advice. He again appealed for funds for the Swarajya Ashram and over nine hundred rupees were collected on the spot.

CALL TO SIND.

The Conference adopted four resolutions: (1) calling upon every village and town in Sind to observe the 30th March as an All-India Martyrs' Day, (2) according full support to the Congress War of Satyagraha and calling upon all workers to wholeheartedly join the Satyagraha and enrol volunteers for the noble work, (3) condemning the Government's efforts to create a division among the political workers by making distinctions in treatment to them in jails on social status, etc., and calling upon political prisoners to refuse those concessions and (4) calling upon the political workers arrested in the Satyagraha movement not to offer defence.

The Conference then terminated with a final appeal by Dr. Kitchlew to all workers to join together in this cause and carry on the fight till India won freedom.—Free Press.

DHANBAD SCHOOL OF MINES.

—:o:—

Non-Admission Of Miners' Sons.

MR. BENN PROMISES INQUIRY.

LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Benn promised to inquire when Mr. Mardy Jones suggested that no miners' sons were educated in the Dhanbad School of Mines and urged for steps to encourage them.

Mr. Freeman asked three questions regarding the strike in the ambasamudram Textile Mill, suggesting "inter alia" withdrawal of the prohibitory order served on Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu and seven employees.

Mr. Benn replied that the matters referred to were within the discretion of the Government of Madras.

Mr. Peter MacDonald suggested the denouncing of treaties with foreign countries hindering the discrimination in favour of Britain in India's custom tariff.

Mr. Benn replied that no such treaties existed.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Wardlaw Milne that the January issue of the journal, "Britannia and Eve," had been proscribed by the Government of India on account of an article grossly offensive to Moslem religious feeling. The prohibition applied only to the January issue.—Reuter.

Belgian King Doing Baghdad.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 17.

Baghdad.—The King of Belgians who flew from Cairo to Baghdad on Saturday has been making flights daily to the sites of historic ancient cities scattered throughout Iraq, using R. A. F. aeroplanes placed at his disposal by Air Officer Commanding. Yesterday he motored with the High Commissioner to the famous arch of Ctesiphon built seventeen hundred years ago. To-day he flew to Ur Charldees where Woolley's expedition is Finishing the season's excavations and is returning to Baghdad this evening.

On Tuesday His Majesty will fly to Babylon. On Wednesday the King will fly to Mosul. His Majesty will leave Baghdad on Friday for Cairo as an ordinary passenger of the Imperial Airways air liner carrying Indian Mails. Arabs are taking great interest in the King's visit. Soon after his arrival the King exchanged visits with King Faisal, the two monarchs expressing very friendly sentiments.—Reuter.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

GREAT BRITAIN & INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

"good intention of believing 'in the right of the Indian people to self-Government and self-determination." They, also, pointed out that no Round Table Conference could achieve any measure of success which did not meet to decide the form of Dominion Status India is to receive immediately.

OUR SACRED HERITAGE.

Mr. Crawford in the "Daily Mail" declares that "for some time I have been making an intensive study of conditons here and gathering impressions. I have not spoken to a single politician, British or Indian, but have had long conversations and discussions with men who are the real workers in and for India; men who have spent self-sacrificing lives under the torrid sun.' Only the other day an international student of psychology at a Y.M.C.A. meeting said that "after all, the intellectuals of a nation are the bearers of the consciousness of the community. If you want to know the opinion of any particular country, you do not go about questioning all the men servants and maid servants. Your ask questions of the intelligentsia. The intellectuals of a country, therefore, ought to be regarded as more representative of the mind and will of the community than the masses themselves, and the responsibility therefore is something proportionate to this kind of power which they have. They are the leaders of public opinion. It rests on them how the masses behave. It depends more or less on the way in which they guide and educate public opinion." It might well be asked of Mr. Crawford what has happened in his own country where the democracy is supposed to be better educated. Is it not a fact that the mass of workers simply listen to the opinions which their leaders set before them? Do they not make up their minds by traditions? Do they not merely join a party? Is it not a fact that it is the Party which decides and its leaders who decide their conscience? Yet Mr. Crawford went to a crowd of people to guage the feeling of the country. He could go and talk to an illiterate mass of people so successfully that he thought "granting Dominion Status would be forcing something wholly unwanted on India and would be the basest betrayal of our most sacred heritage." But who does not know that this very mass of people shouted on the 31st December at Lahore Congress "Down with British Imperialism" According to Mr. Crawford's informant "Pundits prattle at Delhi, but the real India that is educated—as distinct from the so called intelligentsia—and the untold millions who live in peace by the sweat of their brows do not wish for anything, but the continuity of British law, order, justice, and protection". The fallacious inconsistency is noticeable in the fact that though he pretends not to have discussed the Indian problem with anybody else except the workers, he learnt from one of the biggest English merchants, who has spent 30 years in India, talking many of its languages, engaged in many public duties, and universally respected that "let the British Government grant the independence, which the extremist politicians are clamouring for, in two years, there would be no extremist alive from the Khyber Pass to Cape Comorin, from Karachi to Rangoon, but India would be on its knees, beseeching the return of the beneficient British raj". Of course, this is in significant contrast with Commander Kenworthy's opinion who thinks that there will be obstruction to Indianisation from the military vested interests. This will have to be overcome. The sooner Indian politicians are themselves responsible for internal order in India, and for the defence of the frontier, the better. For this purpose, they must have at their disposal Indian directed and officered forces. The progress Britain makes in giving training facilities to young Indians in India as officers in the Indian forces of the future will be one of the tests of her sincerity.

Shivaji Birthday In Benares.

BENARES, March 17.

The Centenary of Shivaji's birthday was celebrated at several places with processions, performances of physical feats, and meetings. Prominent among those who took part in to-day's celebrations were students of the Hindu University, Maharashtra Mandal, etc.

A public meeting was held in the evening in the town hall, Mr. Acharya Narendra Deo presiding, and several speakers gave graphic descriptions of Shivaji's life.—Free Press.

CITIZENS' GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has fixed certain days to take his rounds in the various Wards of the City, I have been receiving several letters from the residents of the Ward putting forward their various complaints and grievances in the matter. It is at once difficult and undesirable to act upon such letters or to trouble the Municipal Commissioner who is one of the hardest workers of the City. I feel it my duty as a Corporator to personally look into and investigate the complaints and the grievances in the first instance and on my being satisfied, I propose to take the same in hand for havng them redressed. Such a course is bound to result to the benefit of the public as well as the Corporation. I have decided to see the persons who have any grievances or complaints at my place of residence on every Tuesday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon when I will interview them and satisfy myself as to their grievances and complaints. I trust you will be good enough to publish this in your next issue for it is impossible for me to individually acknowledge the letters received by me.—Yours, etc.,

Yours, etc.,
ERUCHSHAW R. HIRJIBEHEDIN.
Bombay, March 17.

WANTED

Most influential persons as Canvassers and Agents for Bombay and Suburbs. Handsome remuneration to right men.

Apply immediately—

THE MITCHELL TRADING CO.,
Dadey Seth House,
Opp. Hong Kong Bank, Fort.

Early-Morning COUGH!

THOSE exhausting bouts of early-morning cough are terribly weakening and they do grave injury to the tissues of the chest. The bronchials soon get into a semi-inflamed state, and neglect generally ends up with an attack of bronchitis or bronchial asthma.

Make it a habit every morning when getting out of bed to slip a handy Peps into your mouth; take them at night to soothe the throat and chest and prevent coughing.

You 'breathe in' Peps fumes as a tablet dissolves in the mouth and they banish coughs and colds by going *directly* into chest and lungs. Peps heal the inflamed and cough-torn membranes. They soothe and disinfect the throat and extend a germicidal and strengthening influence over the entire bronchial system. A Peps in your mouth prevents harm from dusty germ-laden air.

PEPS which are far safer and more effective than any liquid medicine, are invaluable for coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, laryngitis, catarrh, bronchitis, bronchial asthma and other dangerous throat, chest and lung ailments.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Peps at Re. One per bottle.

I.P. 623.

PEPS

Chest-Strengthening Tablets

Agents:—Messrs Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd. Bombay.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Churchgate Street, ... BOMBAY.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
Total Assets about ... „ 6,66,10,00,000

Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
Branches in all parts of the World.

Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.

This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application.

Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

Dr. TREASURYVALA'S BIG ENTERPRISE

Lately I have been successful in reducing, **IRREDUCIBLE** and even **STRANGULATED HERNIAS**, which uptil now is supposed to be impossible. Certain cases I have successfully reduced by my special manipulative taxis, by the help of Electricity. Though "Every Labourer is worth his hire"; in case of failure I shall not charge any fees for any trouble or expenses that I may be put to.

This offer is open for two months only.

You will admit that what seems impossible to-day may be possible to-morrow.

Dr. TRESURYVALA, M. D.
No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, BOMBAY.

DIVINE TREATMENT OF **HERNIA** Wonderful Cure without Operation.

Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cured within a very short time. Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.

Dr. H. C. ROY, Divine Treatment Hall, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D., B.L.
World-renowned Patent

IC-MIC COOKER

With upto date improvements
Catalogue from :—29, College Street,
Price from Rs. 6-12.
P. O. Box 7803, CALCUTTA. Telegram: Icmicooker

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly	2	2	2	8

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs.3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY
TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CATARACT.

Before undergoing an operation, taste the marvellous efficacy of the treatment. Guaranteed cure without knife. Ask for the full particulars. S. SHERMAN, Baliabhanga (Faridpur), Bengal.

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT - BOMBAY
Old Custom House Road, Fort
BOMBAY

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Established 1871.)

Last BONUSES declared at Rs. 18/- and Rs. 15/- in whole Life and Endowment Policies.

Run on purely Democratic principle.

Assurances effected at LOWEST possible costs.

All PROFITS divisible Among Members only.

Has stood the Test of 58 years.

Further particulars from:
THE SECRETARY.
278, Hornby Road,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

RAMARATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
For external application to give increased nerve vigour.
Price: Sample Packet, Rs. 5 Full Size Bottle, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills.
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V.P. Extra.
TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges. Rs. 5 only. Postage Free.
Write for further particulars to
Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
Adishwar Building
Pydhoni Chawk, Bombay 3.

SANTIMALAM.
The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind. Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

(Continued from page 6.)

not Indians completely shut out of the appointments of Traffic Inspectors, etc., on all the railways in India until a resolution was moved in the Council of State some years ago? A great injustice has been done to the Indians and the Railway Administrations have been carrying on in practice what has been stopped in theory. The matter of racial discrimination is at the bottom of the great discontent now prevailing among the Indian staff of all grades and classes, both superior and subordinate, on all the Indian Railways. The whole matter has been so thoroughly exposed and proved by statistics produced by the Railway Board themselves that no amount of camouflaging of the sort attempted by Col. Gidney in the Legislative Assembly on the 25th February last would remove the stigma of injustice.

The Railway Board should fully and frankly admit the injustice and make due amends for the future. No body desires to do any harm to Europeans or Anglo-Indians who are already in service, but the injustice must not be allowed to continue in future in making new appointments. Railwaymen and public generally will accept the Railway Board's new policy to recruit men on the test of efficiency and seniority and not on communal or racial grounds.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSIONS.

Our Muslim brethren have been quarrelling with the Hindus as if Hindus were keeping Muslims out of Government appointments, but the statistics of Indian Railway services clearly show that neither Hindus nor Muslims get their due shares of the appointments in both the gazetted and the upper subordinate grades. The former are mostly given to Europeans on the ground that qualified Indians are not available, although many of those appointments could be filled by educated Indians with necessary training for the special work. While educated Indians remain unemployed or employed on petty posts, men from England are brought out to fill the posts which ought to be given to educated men of India. In the upper subordinate grades, Indians were openly denied admission, and the statistics plainly show this. While the racial discrimination was openly carried on by Euopean officials against pure Indians, no statistics were available to prove the complaint. The officials published only the total numbers of railway servants of all races in a numerical statement of the strength of railway servants. This statement deceived the world that most of the appointments on the Indian Railways were held by Indians themselves and that the Europeans and Anglo-Indians were in a minority. The authors of these statements carefully omitted to give the information about the total salaries drawn by the men of the different races. Thus the outside world was kept in darkness about the fact that Indians on the Indian Railways were employed mostly on the lowest positions. There were demands from Indian publicists for a clear statement of facts but the authorities always ignored such demands.

INDIANS NOWHERE.

In the year 1925, however the Railway Board for the first time in the history of the Indian railways, published two statements in the Administration Report for the year 1923-24, showing the numbers of (1) gazetted officers and (2) subordinates drawing Rs. 250 per mensem and over, on State Railways in 1923 and 1924. These statements showed the total numbers under the heads Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Muslim and Non-Muslims, without the amounts of the total salaries drawn. These statements did not, however, exactly show the low position of Indians, still the numbers shown gave a clear idea that Indians had a very small share of the upper appointments on the Indian Railways. The statements showed a total of 1862 officers in the gazetted appointments and 7,378 upper subordinates in the year 1924. Among the superior officers, 1488 equal to 79.92 per cent. of the total were Europeans, 87 equal to 4.67 per cent. were Anglo-Indians, 44 equal to 2.36 per cent. were Muslims, and 243 equal to 13.05 per cent.. were Non-Muslims. Among the subordinates, 28.13 equal to 38.09 per cent. were Europeans, 2782 equal to 37.77 per cent. were Anglo-Indians, 210 equal to 2.84 per cent. were Muslims, and 157 equal to 21.29 per cent. were Non-Muslims. If we put Europeans and Anglo-Indians together, their percentage were 84.59 and 75.86 respectively in the two classes of appointments against 15.41 and 24.14 for Indians (Muslims and Non-Muslims). These percentages were very remarkable when taken on the population basis. In the general population of India, Indians were 99.92 per cent, while Europeans and Anglo-Indians combined are 0.08 per cent. only. If we took literates only, then Indian were 98.72 per cent and Europeans and Anglo-Indians 1.28 per cent. If we went down still further and took the literates in the English language only which is generally used on the Indian railways, still we find Indians preponderating with 88.57 per-centage whilst the Europeans and Anglo-Indians are in a minority of 11.57 per cent. only. The 88.57 per cent. of Indians had only 15.41 and 24.14 per cent. of the two classes of the appointments, whilst the 11,52 per cent of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians had as many as 84.59 and 75.86 per cent of the appointments. These percentages clearly demonstrate the racial discrimination which was openly maintained alike against Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis. In the meeting of Muslim League at Lahore on the 31st December 1927, Mr. Mazhar Ali Azhar of Punjab correctly said that Muslims were wrong in blaming the Hindus, that the fact is that more of their rights have been taken away by the British than the Hindus.

REMOVE THE INJUSTICE.

After publishing the statistics for 1922-24 and 1924-25, the Railway Board changed the classification of railway servants for 1925-26 which made it impossible to find out the figures for Anglo-Indians. This was strenuously taken up in my presidential address at the seventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Delhi in March 1927. The Railway Board's Administration Report for 1925-26 concealed the figures for Anglo-Indians by mixing them up with the figures against "other classes". The classification of Railway servants in India under the three main heads, viz.:—

3. Indians.
2. Anglo-Indians.
1. Europeans.

which had been followed for about three quarters of a century, was changed, with the object of disarming criticism. But my criticism of March 1927 was effective and in the next Report for the year 1926-27, the numbers of Anglo-Indians were separately shown.

In 1929 before the Royal Commission on Labour in India, the Railway Board reiterated their former declaration that the racial discrimination in the Railway services was abolished, but glaring instances of its existence even on the State-worked Railways were shown in the printed memoranda submitted by the Railway Administrations to the Royal Commission, upon which the Railway Board undertook to remove all grounds for such discrimination. During the discussion of the Railway Budget for 1930-31 in February 1930 the Government members assured the Legislative Assembly that the racial discriminations would be abolished both in theory and practice, as regards appointments made after 1st February 1929, with the provision that whatever privileges any community enjoyed in the Railway service before that date, will remain. The special privileges were denied to Indians before that date and that denial will continue for about 30 years. Should not that injustice be removed now and pure Indians be placed on the same footing as Europeans and Anglo-Indians?

ASSEMBLY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

—:o:—

India And Imperial Preference.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

"That if the Cotton Tariff Bill with its element of Imperial Preference becomes law, it would be entirely due to the vote of Indian Legislative Assembly" is the declaration that has been elicited by representations to the Secretary of State for India.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, London, made a representation to Mr. Wedgwood Benn conveying to him the sense of resentment felt by the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce at the organised efforts made by vested British interests to influence the course of legislation in India, having for its basic policy the development of the textile trade of India. The Indian Chamber's representative drew attention to the critical condition of the industry and pointed out that the responsibility for such condition rests upon the Government who had reduced the industry to that state by their callousness. The Chamber also pointed out that Government's abstention until now from taking steps to preserve the Indian cotton industry has contributed to the present plight of the indusry. This representation has elicited sympathetic reply stating that the Convention regarding fiscal autonomy of India would be respected.—Free Press.

THE PERSIAN BUDGET.

Submitted To Medjliss.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Teheran.—Government has submitted the budget for 1309 (1930/31) to the Medjliss. Revenue is estimated at 35,33,74,827 Krans or 58,89,580 sterling, exclusive of Anglo-Persian royalties, which go to Reserve Fund. Estimated expenditure is 35,2',87,776 krans (58,83,130 sterling).—Reuter

DADAJEE DHACKJEE & Co.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE

THAT THEY WILL DISPLAY THE

1930 HILLMAN

"STRAIGHT EIGHTS & "FOURTEENS"

TO-DAY

THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

BETWEEN 9 A. M. & 8 P. M.

For Professional Amateurs D. & P. Workers Commercial Photographers

Paget

is the sign of superior quality in

BROMIDE PAPERS
GASLIGHT PAPERS
(Gravura)
and
SELF TONING PAPERS.
(the Original)

Paget products are made only by the Paget Co., marketed by

APEM LIMITED,
Watford, Herts

and distributed in India & Burma by

Martin & Harris, Ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

B. C.

Motorists' Eye Protectors

SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road. | 361, Kalbadevi Road. | Chamar Bag Parel.

MAKE MORE MONEY AT YOUR HOME.

You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30, and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2,600 and 4,700 Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; training given to the buyers free, also instructions book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them.

We give guarantee.
Particulars with one anna stamp from:—
The Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation Ltd.
307-309, Hornby Road, Bombay, or M. A. Caddie and Co., Ramna, Dacca.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-26-B

Building for LIFE

The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to your old age?

His future health is in your hands to-day. This is the time when the remarkable nutritive properties of Virol have so great an influence on the tissues of the body.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need

VIROL

Virol Ltd., Ealing, London, W.5, England.

INSANITY CURE.

BORN INSANITY RADICALLY CURED.

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V.P. Rs. 3-8-0.

Dr. P. D. PRAMANIK,
P.O. BARTALA, CALCUTTA

FREE! FREE!!

CALENDAR

For 1930-31 in two Colours, sent gratis and Post FREE
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

DON'T FEAR?

SCORPION STINGS

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8,

Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One doz n phials are sent free of postag.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
152 Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

REVIVE FAITH in ASTROLOGY
Through
GANDHI ASTROLOGER

Your requirements about future solved exactly 5 questions Re. 1 each additional question As 4. One year Life Reading with monthly details Rs. 3. One year Weekly details Rs. 10. Send copy of your Horoscope or the time of writing your letter along with your order.

"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.

Jothisha Sastri
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
• RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
• COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
• SLIGHTLY TINTED
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Hafim Brothers,
Abdul Rahman St. BOMBAY 3

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Seling T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Seling D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Seling T T 1/5 13/16 March
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1|5 27|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 60 days' 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 3/32 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/4 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 17th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 17th inst.
London/Belgium 34.885 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.11-3/4 17th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 15th inst. £4-4-11 1/4 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 15th inst. 19 1/4 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 15th 19 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 42 15th 15th inst. 42 1/8 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 27/32 p.c. 15th inst. 2 29/32 p.c. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 31/32 p.c. 15th inst. 2 15/16 p.c. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/4 per cent. nominal.
3 mos 5 per cent
6 mos 4 1-2 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Mar. close at 7s. 1-3/4d. up 3-1/4d.
May close at 7s. 4d. up 3d.
July close at 7s. 5-3/4d. up 3-1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel doll. 1.03-3/4 up 1-1/8.
May per bushel doll. 1.07-1/4 up 5/8.
July per bushel doll. 1.05-1/4 up 3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

May 19.40 up 55.
June 19.60 up 65.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 17.
Demand Bills 485.84

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 17.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 3 p.c
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-29/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-15/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4-3/4 p.c.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar 18.

	Ready Read. Read leafy. New	Average Old.
Bengal Superfine	200	.....
Bengal Fine	195	.....
Beigal F.G.	190	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	195	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	19	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine ...	225/230	.....
Nagpur Savner Fine	235	.....
Yeotmal Fine	220/225	.....
Arvi Fine	220/225	.....
Amraoti Fine	220	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	215/220	.....
Mulkapur Fine	210/215	.....
Khandesh Fine	205/210	.....
Muthia Fine	210	.....
Muthia F.G.	205	.....
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Parbhani/Sailu Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	220	.....
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	259/60	.....
Broach F.G.	255	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	330
Miraj/Sangli	.....	265
Compta Good	.....	240
Jinjr.	.....	775
Busoga	.....	385

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

BOMBAY COTTON.
Bombay, March 18.

The Bombay Cotton market opened at 258-8 (Broach April/May), and after declining to 258-4, went down to 258. Owing to a decline in the Opening Liverpool prices, the prices went still lower (275-4) and when the market closed at 5-15 p.m. the prices were as under:—

Broach A./M. 259-0-0.
Broach J./A. 271-8.
Oomra March 218-0.
Oomra May 223-8.
Oomra July 232-4.
Bengal March 188-0.
Bengal May 191-0.
Bengal July 196-0.
Broach A./M. highest 259-8.
Broach A./M. lowest 257-0.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 18.

Bengal March 187.
Bengal May 192.
Bengal July 198.
Broach A./M. 259.
Broach J./A. 271.
Umra March 217.
Umra May 223.
Umra July 232.

SPOT RATE

Bombay, March 18.

Bengal	199	194	189	183
Sind	204	199	194	183
Punjab	197	192	187	181
Rajputana	199	194	189	183
Broach	—	259	255	251
Umra	225	222	218	214 —
C P No. 1	241	238	234	230 —
C P No. 2	233	230	226	222 —

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 18

100	S Johurmal Dhamangaon	221
100	Do. Shegaon	222
100	Do. Khandwa	222
100	Do. Dharwa	223
100	C V Jagjivan Bir	217
100	Do. Kapadbanj	256
100	Do. Jambusar	256
100	Curla Mill Miraj	264
100	Chacheti T & Co. Angangaon	223
100	Do. Neemuch	230
100	Mithubhai Nathoo Firozabad	190

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co., 105, Apollo Street, Bombay.)

Bombay, March 18.

Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.
Prices per Cwt:—
Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-10-0 Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 8-12-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8/8; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-10-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-8-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-7-6; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs 8-4-0, 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide German large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 30-4-0.
Prices per lb.:—
Hydro Sulphide B.A. S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-0.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 18.

Castorseeds May Delivery: Opening Rs. 44/4; Highest Rs. 44/7; Lowest Rs. 44/1/6; Closing Rs. 44/14/6.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 44; Highest 44/4/6. Lowest Rs. 43/14; Closing Rs. 44/2/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 17.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Paid & Sellers May/Aug. 36/4-1/2
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Paid Sept./Dec. 36/3

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Mar. 17
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 10-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 17.

Copper, Brazlers £92-1/2
Yellow Metal £66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £16-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £11-7/6
Tin, English Ingots £162

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1897
Head Office: BOMBAY.
An Insurance Policy Secures INDEPENDENCE for you and your Dependents.
Enquiries Invited.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

BULLION.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS ASSN. LTD.

SILVER.
Bombay, March 18.

London Ready Rs. 19/6/0.
London Forward 19/2.
China Op. 1/11/3. Clos. 1/11/1.
America Cents 42. Clo. 42.
Ready 64/T. 43/10 Clos 43/
Falgon Op. 45/1. Clos. 44/11.
Chaitra Op. 43/15. Clo. 43/12
Vaisakh Op. 43/10. Clos. 43/7.
Teji Mandi:—
Chaitra 1/9
Vaisakh 2/2.

GOLD.
London, March 18.

Ready Rs. 22.
Falgoon 21/15/6.
Chaitra 21/10/6.
N. City 21/15/6.
Naran Mati 22/2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 18.

Our Market has ruled dull today and prices both for Ready and Forward positions have declined by about 3 As. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/4/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment February Rs. 6/3/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/7/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/12/3 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs 6/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Dull.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

Ex. Godown, Bombay.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 386 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 103 per ton.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1-/2 lb. Cargoes
Seller Afloat 35/6
Barletta Rasso, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers March 34/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Buyers Afloat 37/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Buyers May/June 39/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
Mar./Apl. per cwt 10/3 Sellers.
Jul./Sept. per cwt 10/6 Value
Oct./Dec. per cwt 10/7-1/2 Value.
C. & F. Bombay.
Mar./Apl. per cwt 10/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Mar./Apl. per cwt 10/4 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 17.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 7-5/8d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton. Sellers Apl./May £6-0-0
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton. Sellers Mar./Apl. £15-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent), ton Buyers Mar./Apl. £18-10-0

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton. Nominal Apl./May £17-10-0
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton. Nominal May/June £17-10-0
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Hull, ton Paid Mar./Apl. £16-2-0
Linseed, Bombay, (London), ton. Nominal Mar./Apl. £18-5-0

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

KHADE.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Textile	0 10 0
Century	0 10 3
Karimbhoy	0 8 9
Gold Mohor	0 10 3
Moon	0 10 6

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)

	Per lb.
Century 91½-92½	0 13 9
" 6494-8705	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	0 14 1½
Pehlad	0 12 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 13 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 13 3
Daud Sahib	0 13 6

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303

	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	0 14 6
David	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Jam	0 13 0
Apollo	0 0 0

LONG CLOTH X Quality.

David	0 13 0
Swan Finlay	0 14 0
Appollo	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	0 13 9
Century	0 14 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.

	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	0 13 3
Apollo (Fyala)	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 13 3
Sakuntla	0 13 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 12 0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 12 0
Rachael	0 12 6
David	0 12 9
Maher	0 13 0
Kachhwa	0 12 3
Moon	0 0 0

LEPAD.

Spring	0 13 0
Textile	0 13 0
Century	0 13 0
David	0 13 0
Appollo	0 13 0

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	0 14 9
Textile (Bycycle)	0 14 9
Pacob	0 14 0
David	0 14 0
Century	0 14 6
Mun Mill	0 14 6
3132 Moon	0 14 6
3842 Mayer	0 14 3

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	0 13 9
Textile (Bycycle)	0 13 9
Century	0 13 6
Jacob	0 13 3
Mun Mill	0 13 3
1386 Tata Per Piece	0 13 6
David	2 9 0

GIN COLOURED.

A 1515 Tulsidas	10 12 0
B 1515 Ratilal	11 4 0

MARKIN JAJAN.

4488	12 4 0
8383	8 8 0
38	9 0 0
Yards 120	20 0 0
Yards 46 Chilli	0 0 0
9898	9 4 0
8015	0 0 0
9797	8 5 0
6300	0 0 0
44000	8 10 0
Karela	0 0 0
Peech	

BLACK CHECK.

5800 Sholapur	8 8 0

SALITA.

	Per lb.
Century	0 0 0
Tata	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 6

DUKDI Yards 12-13-1.

Kanta	0 15 9
Victoria	0 14 9
Phoenix	0 0 0
Framji	15 9 0

DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.
Yards 5 to 9

Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 3
Phoenix	0 14 6
Maher	0 14 6
Simplex	0 13 4½

Yards. 10

Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 3
Phoenix	0 14 3
Maher	0 14 3
Simplex	0 13 4½

—:o:—

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 18.

Jute shares ruled quiet in sympathy with the poor tone in market. As the session advanced, however, on shorts covering, the market closed firm at the best of day. In coals, with only moderate enquiry, prices were steady and unchanged. Damagurrias was the feature and they registered a sharp rise. Teas were neglected. There was no outstanding. Oils were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Loan 1966|70 76|7 S. L., 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955|60 97|2 S. O. L., 5 per cent Loan 1945|55 103|8 S. L., 6 per cent Bonds 1939 100|3 S. L.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 15|4, Imperial Bank Contributory 314|8.

Railways:—Dehri Rohats Light Railway 15|8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 36|4, Muir Mills Ordy. 322.

Coals:—Bhaleora 7|12, Bolomgore 2|10, Burra Dhemo 11|3, Burrakur 16|12 ex Div. Damagurria 5|9, Jharoli 19|14, East Indian 25|8, Equitable 31|11, Marine "B" 12|14 ex Div., Nazira 12|3, Raneegunge 428, Samla Colliery 8|4 Sudamdih ordy. 1|5.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy. 12|8 S. L., Albion 332, Alliance 365 S. L., Anglo-India 355 Buckland 231|8 S. L., Bally 244|3, S. L., Barnagore 205 S. L. Belvedere 466 S. L., Cheviot 255, Clive 33 S. L. Empire 32, Gondalpara 955 cum Div., Howrah 51|8, Hukumchand ordy. 24|4, Kamarhatty 475, Kanknarrah 400, S. L., Kinnison 8|7 S. L., Lansdowne 204 S. L., Lawrence 56, National 24|4 S. L., Northbrook 57, Nuddea 43|8 S. O. L., Orient 250 S. L., Presidency 8|9, S. L., Standard 355, Union 484 S. L.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9|8, Shahjahanpore Electric Par, Marshall and Co., 2|2, Bengal Flour 179 cum Div., B. I. Corporation ordy. 2|1 ex. rights, British Ceylon Corporation ordy. 7|4, Midnapore Zemindary 121|8, Mohema Tea Pref. 9|12.

Debentures:—5 per cent. 1926|56|26 Calcutta Port Trust 99|4.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will allow me space for a few lines on an important matter. Considering the recent activities of the Vigilance and other Associations whose members are so altruistically anxious about other people's morals, it must be freely admitted that they are rendering extremely useful service to patrons of prostitutes. Far be it from me to agree with Dr. Wm. J. Robinson who has recently given expression to the abominable thought: "I would abolish the vice squad, as being more vicious than vice." For what does it matter if it is vicious if in the end it works for the public good? Seeing that they are ousting prostitutes from buildings recently occupied by them, thus making every building "soi-disant" respectable, prostitutes will necessarily be obliged henceforth to stay in respectable buildings, since the funny idea of supporting prostitutes out of work in rescue homes on charity does not seem to have made much headway. Patrons of prostitutes will thus find what they seek much nearer home and they ought to be thankful for it. They will not be obliged to visit disreputable quarters of the town since there will be none such. I appeal to them, therefore, to help the aforesaid societies with a liberal hand as a small recognition of the really invaluable service they are doing. I hope these lines will not have been penned in vain and that the coffers of the said institutions will soon be full to overflowing. The donors need not reveal their identities as I am sure anonymous donations will be welcome.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 18.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66-12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|7
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94|15.
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
5 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72|8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

FORWARD RATES.

1st April Settlement 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 66-7.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-5-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 18.

3 Months Discounts 2-29/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent
Call Money 6 1/2 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate per cent.

WANTED AGENTS

ON
LIBERAL COMMISSION
to sell Tea shares

PATIYA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
4, Lyons Range,
CALCUTTA.

NO HOPE ?

Then Consult at once

Dr. N. V. Kalkarni

The Only Herb Specialist in Bombay, who

GUARANTEES

To cure all kinds of Stubborn, Chronic Diseases by Herbal Treatment only.

Consumption, Phthisis, Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Syphillis, Gonorrhoea, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Leucoderma, Hysteria, Leucorrhoea, Rickets, Convulsion, Liver Complaint, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc. Internal and External Diseases of Men, Women and Children cured by

HERB MEDICINES ONLY.

Empire Bldg., Hornby Rd., Fort,

TIME:—Daily 3 to 6-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Except Sundays.

THE **NEW INDIA** Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL.

Authorised ..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,50,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1930.

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1930.

GOVT. OF INDIA DEFIES ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Army Dept. Cut Restored.

FINANCE MEMBER PRESENTS THE FINANCE BILL.

38 P. C. Import Duty On Silver.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning to discuss the Finance Bill. Attendance in public galleries was thin. Mr. Prakasam (elected, Madras) was sworn in and loudly cheered by the Opposition Benches).

At question time replying to Col. Gidney as to whether the Government were aware of the remarks made by Sir Cecil Walsh (ex-Judge of Allahabad High Court) regarding Indian-trained medical men and that these remarks of Sir Cecil had created discontent among Indians, the Home Member said that he had seen in the press remarks alleged to have been made by Sir Cecil.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDISTS.

Replying to a string of supplementary questions the Home Member said the remarks of Sir Cecil Walsh were not actionable and regarding the enquiry made by Mr. K. C. Roy whether the Government of India had any policy to refute the allegations made against the Governor-General-in-Council and the people by retired officials and by interested persons in the press, Sir James Crerar said Government had no policy. Answering further, he regretted he could not answer hypothetical questions.

PROGRESS OF INDIANISATION.

Replying to a question by Dr. Moonje regarding the present system of Indianisation of the army, Mr. Young (Army Secretary) said in the opinion of the Government it was too early as yet to pronounce upon the results of the Indianisation scheme as a whole. But the progress had lately been satisfactory and the last half-yearly entrance examination for cadet colleges showed improvement in the quality of candidates as compared with previous examinations. The Government of India were continuing closely to watch the progress of the scheme and the question when a further move should be recommended was under consideration. The Government were not prepared to publish confidential reports of individual officers as such reports would then cease to be confidential and would no longer serve their purpose. Any report that might be made by the interview and Record Board was presented not to the Government of India but to the Civil Service Commissioners who conducted the whole examination.—A. P.

FINANCE BILL PRESENTED.

Sir George Schuster moving consideration of the Finance Bill announced that the Governor-General-in-Council had decided to restore the Army Department Cut. Other cuts would stand. He also informed the House that Government had introduced a Silver Excise Bill as a result of suggestions made in the House and Government had decided to accept Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' amendment for the imposition of an import duty of 38 per cent. 'ad valorem' on silverwares and silver thread.

INIQUITOUS IMPOSITION.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas opening the debate said in the ordinary course he would not have supported additional taxation as Government had done little to get the country out of financial depression. The speaker disapproved of the idea. Should there be a surplus it should be earmarked for the use of the provinces particularly in view of the fact that various items of central taxation were exasperating. Continuing Sir Purshottamdas strongly condemned Government salt policy which prevented efforts to Indian enterprise to manufacture salt. This policy did not give cheap salt to the poor, but helped further to fortify the monopoly. He insisted that the Tariff Board should submit an interim report without delay. In the imports of wine, liquor and spirits such a policy would be a heartening gesture to the provinces for carrying forward prohibition programme. The speaker particularly objected to super-tax and income-tax increases in view of the present iniquitous manner of the imposition of the tax.

THROW IT OUT.

Mr. Kelkar opposed the motion for the consideration of the Finance Bill. He said that while motions for cuts were retail motions of censure the Finance Bill being a consolidated measure of confidence in Government they could pass a consolidated vote of censure only by throwing out the Finance Bill wholesale.

Mr. Jinnah: You can't do retail and wholesale together. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kelkar: Some shops do both.

Mr. Kelkar mentioned that in 1924 both parties in the House joined hands to throw out the Finance Bill and Mr. Jinnah voted with Pandit Motilal.

Mr. Jinnah: I was not even present and did not vote.

Mr. Kelkar: I will have to verify that.

FIVE GENERATIONS OF BRITISH RULE.

Mr. Kelkar said the irresponsible Government was coated two inches thick with a hide (a voice more) and arrows could not touch it. They could only fell it by pulling its legs. (Laughter.) He charged the Government with having exploited the wealth of the country and used India as the pivot of the Empire. They had passed five generations under British rule. The first generation was one of unstinted loyalty, second of toadyism and sycophancy, third generation was one of reasonable sympathy for British connection, while in the fourth generation people suddenly woke to realise the incalculable harm British rule had done India and the fifth age was one of obstruction to the British policy.

HARD ON THE MASSES.

Mr. Nilkanta Das joined Mr. Kelkar in opposing the Bill but he did so on financial grounds. He said whatever the radical measures might be proposed by the Finance Member they would not at all improve the condition of the masses. On the other hand the additional measure of taxation would prove calamitous to the peasant. He deplored Government's apathy towards industrial development. He criticised the Government for the Indian Stores Departments working on "unbusinesslike lines" and felt in conclusion that root of the trouble lay in the 18 pence ratio.

CHAMPION OF "UNTOUCHABLES."

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava deplored the condition of the "depressed" classes. He entered a plea for his district in the Punjab where in spite of famine conditions land revenue was still collected.

Haji Abdullah Haroon complained against discrimination shown in favour of Kathiawar sugar merchants who by paying lower duty could undersell merchants in British India.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

MEERUT CASE.

Police Witnesses From Calcutta.

SEARCH OF JUTE WORKERS UNION.

MEERUT, March 18.

Proceedings in the "conspiracy" case to-day commenced with the examination of Police Inspector Charuchander Sarkar who deposed about the search of the offices of the Bengal Textile Union and Jute Workers' Association and Garden Beach Workers' Union.

Dr. Shivenath Bannerji, (accused), cross-examined him and put in certain papers out of those seized during the search as defence exhibits.

Muzafar Ahmad objected to the prosecution putting several copies of the same issue of "Ganvani" and Ajudhya Pershad objected to papers found in the possession on one who is not an accused, being put as evidence against them. The court overruled both the objections.

The next search witness was then cross-examined.

Radharamanmitra, the last important witness of the day was Sub-Inspector of Uluberia, who searched the office of the Jute Workers' Union at Changal where he recovered certain papers. Some of them were exhibited by the prosecution and a few by the accused Dr. Bannerji and Mitra. His cross-examination was not concluded when the court rose for the day.—Free Press.

MEERUT DAY IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Youth League To Join Demonstration.

Under the auspices of the Workers and Peasants' Party (Bombay), the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Bombay Youth League and the Independence for India League (Bombay) the All-India Meerut Day will be celebrated to-morrow (Thursday) when a procession of the Youth Leaguers will start from the Youth League Office at 8 a.m. and will go through the main streets of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar, Pydhownie, Kalbadevi, Fort etc., and will terminate at the Esplanade Maidan. Collections for the Defence Fund will also be made.

There will be a meeting in the evening at 6-30 at the Esplanade Maidan when lectures on the Meerut Trial will be delivered.

A procession of the workers will start from Parel at 5-30 p.m. and reach at Esplanade Maidan.

NO ATTEMPT ON PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S LIFE.

—:o:—

A Rumour Contradicted.

LAHORE, March 18.

A vernacular newspaper gave prominence this morning to what it called a rumour that a young man was arrested by the police in the act of hiding himself in a grove of Trees outside Lahore when the Governor's car was passing by.

A Sub-Inspector of Police who happened to be close by, it was added, arrested the person and recovered from his possession a bomb and pistol.

The rumour is discredited at Government House and by High Court officials.—A. P.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Prospects Of Naval Conference

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The House of Commons has agreed to votes for the personnel of the Navy and some other items. Apart from asseverations that the Naval Conference was doomed to failure the speakers in the debate on Naval Estimates refrained from raising Conference problems.

Mr. Churchill, on behalf of the Conservatives, reserved for them the complete liberty for re-examining the position later.

Mr. Alexander, replying to the criticisms said that Government took no steps in regard to naval [illegible] without full consultation of ex[illegible].—Reuter.

Marseilles, Mar. 18.—Airman Chawla flying from Rome, has landed at Marignane. He leaves for London to-morrow.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S ENVOY.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds, the Englishman at the Ashram who conveyed Mahatmaji's letter to the Viceroy.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Change Of Address.

The Suburban Office is now removed to Vile Parle. All correspondence should be addressed at the following address:—

Sjt. G. D. Bhatt, Secretary, B. S. D. Congress Committee, East, Vile Parle.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

—:o:—

Strength Of Special Branch.

Mr. Syed Munawar: Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the strength of the Special Branch of the Bombay City Police to deal with cases under the Bombay Children Act and the Prevention of Prostitution Act;

(b) whether it has been found sufficient to cope with the work;

(c) whether out of the special budget grant made at the July-August 1929 session of the Council for augmentation of the City police force any provision has been made for the enlargement of the said Special Branch;

(d) whether Government have considered the expediency of increasing the strength of the Special Branch;

(e) whether they have received any proposals or recommendations from the Police Commissioner to augment the Special Branch;

(f) whether the sanctioned additional police has already been recruited;

(g) whether, when and how Government propose to supplement the said Special Branch;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) A special branch consisting of one Deputy Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and four Head Constables has been organised from the existing strength for dealing with these cases. No extra staff has been sanctioned for the purpose.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d), (e), (g) and (h) In 1926 the Commissioner of Police submitted a proposal for the employment of a special staff consisting of one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors and four Head Constables to deal with cases arising under the Prevention of Prostitution Act and the Bombay Children Act. Government approved of the proposal administratively, but it has not been found possible to make provision for it in the budget yet on account of financial stringency. Provision will be made as soon as the nancial situation permits.

(f) Yes, except for a very few vacancies.

INDIAN YOUTHS' SUCCESS.

Reach Marseilles In "Moth" Plane.

IN LONDON TO-DAY.

KARACHI, March 18.

The 17 year old Indian aviator S. P. Engineer and his companion R. N. Chawla who left Karachi with deliberate secrecy on March 3 to fly to England in a Moth aeroplane reached Marignane near Maseilles this afternoon.

They are expected to reach London before sunset tomorrow. They are the first Indians to fly from India to England.

Group-Captain R. J. Bone who was formerly in change of the Karachi Royal Aircraft Depot is, at the cabled request of the Karachi Aero Club, meeting the aviators this afternoon at Marignane aerodrome to congratulate them and anr assist them forward to London.

Chawla qualified himself for his pilots' certificate last January under the tuition of the Karachi Aero Club.—A. P.

Indian Airman Leaves For Dijon.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 18.

Marseilles.—The Indian airman Chawla left to-day for Dijon.—Reuter.

CABINET DEADLOCK IN IRAQ.

—:o:—

High Commissioner And King Confer.

BAGHDAD, March 18.

The deadlock caused by the resignation of the Cabinet is still unsolved although it is stated that long conferences between the King and the High Commissioner during the week-end have helped greatly to clear the air, and that formation of the new Cabinet is expected in a few days.

Local press is publishing articles in the usual vein protesting against Britain's alleged undue interference in the affairs of Iraq. One journal accuses British officials in the employment of the Iraq Government of being the cause of the embarrassment, confusion and misunderstanding between the higher British and Iraki authorities.—Reuter.

N. G. S. Railway Strike Ends.

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, March 18.

The N. G. S. Railway Strike ended this morning, strikers resuming work unconditionally in accordance with the decision arrived at a meeting of the employees last night. The men expressed willingness to continue in service under the Nizam's Administration.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

(From Our Special Representative)

BORSAD. March 18.

Over 40 Mukhis, Matadars and Ravanias tendered resignations of their posts to Gandhiji at Borsad meeting. These were all from various villages in Borsad Taluka. The announcement of resignations was greeted with applause. All these brave heroes were warmly congratulated by Gandhiji. Purses were also presented.

WE ARE HINDIS FIRST BARODITES AFTERWARDS

"Are You Fit For Bangles Or Fetters"?

DR. SUMANT MEHTA'S APPEAL TO YOUTHS.

R. B. Bhimbhai Naik On Plight Of Baroda Agriculturists

The eighth session of the Baroda Praja Mandal was held at Navsari on Tuesday under the presidency of Dr. Sumant Mehta in the absence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said:—

You are aware that most of my public work has been done in British Gujrat but I accepted the invitation to take up the chairmanship because it is a privilege to work with the great popular leader Sardar Vallabhbhai who was elected to preside over this conference. Unfortunately this bold fearless leader has been jailed. It is a matter for satisfaction that we have secured in his place Dr. Sumant Mehta another leader who has devoted his life to public work and sacrificed his all for national good. You have come from distant parts in spite of the hot weather and I extend to you a warm welcome to this conference.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

When the whole country is discussing whether we should be content to accept Dominion Status or fight for Purna-Swaraj when the political leaders in Great Britain are sincerely considering as to how much the Government should concede, when ideas of political emancipation are pervading the whole country it is but natural that the people living in Indian India should be affected by the very same ideals. Really speaking one would expect that such ideals of patriotism and Swaraj should have originated in Indian India first and that such ideas would be fostered by the Indian Princes. That would set a good example to the British Administrators. Unfortunately, we hear that the autocratic rule of many Indian princes is worse than that in British India. The State, with whose administration we are mainly concerned to day gave happy signs of administrating in such a way that the sufferings of the people would be abolished; and would march on the road to Progress and happiness. The inauguration of compulsory education and the prevention of the child marriage act raised high hopes in the minds of the people; but unfortunately the result was not commensurate with the promises. This is not the place to determine whether the fault lies with the Maharaja or with his bureaucracy. My concern is to point out to you that the good intentions have failed. If the bureaucracy acts like a brake to reforms that brake must must be removed, if the people have not been responsible, their indifference should be removed.

If after 25 years of free and compulsory education the people remain irresponsible to political and social reforms then surely there must be something very wrong with that method of education. I feel certain that if His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who is a clever stateman had stayed always with his people and studied their wants he would have made his administrational model one. However popular, experienced and farsighted a ruler may be if he choses to stay away from his people his officer become irresponsible. his Government becomes unjust and disappointed. When the future of India is on the anvil it is the sacred duty of our Indian Princes to recognise the rights of his people, lead them on the path of self-government and help the cause of Swaraj in British India.

One can understand that the foreign British Raj will maintain a very expensive bureaucracy, tax the people heavily and be careless about the happiness of the subjects; but it is very sad that the Indian rulers tax the people just as heavily, and fail to supply the amenities and necessities of life to the people. It is very sad that the people of Indian States are not happier but if anything less happy than in British India and this fact directly or indirectly comes in the way of the Indian Nation getting more rights and privileges.

INTOLERABLE REVENUE SYSTEM.

The annual income of Baroda Raj is 246 lacs half of which is derived from land revenue alone 35 lacs are derived from excise. It is an accepted fact that the land revenue in British Gujarat is very heavy and now there is a revolt against it. If the revenue demands in the Baroda State are heavier even than this it is surely intolerable. One can understand the British people following their feudal system look upon all land as belonging to the State but there is no justification for our Indian Princes to ignore the conventions and theories of Manu, Neelkanth Madhavacharya and Katyayan who definitely say that the land belongs to the Khedut. In this respect I hold that the Kheduts are being bled white and that the people of British India and of this State will not tolerate this policy any longer. I do not wish to tire you out by showing you figures to prove that the land tax in our state is heavier than in British India, but let us look for a moment the state of affairs in Talukas round about Navsari.

GROUP NUMBER (JARAVAT).

Average.

Navsari, Rs. 7/4, 6/12, 6/8 5/4, 3/12, 6/0.

Mahuva, Rs. 6/2, 3/14, 2/12, —, —, 4/4.

Kamrej, Rs. 7/4, 7/0, 8/12, —, —, 7/0.

Palsana, Rs. 7/8, —, —, —, —, 7/6.

Gandevi, Rs. 6/12, 6/8, 6/0, 5/0, 3/12, 5/10.

Mangrol, Rs. 6/0, 5/0, 2/12, —, —, 4/9.

Bardoli, Rs. 6/8, 5/8, 4/12, 4/0, 3/4, 4/13

Chikhli, Rs. 3/8, 3/0, 2/8, 2/0, 1/8, 2/8.

Mandvi, Rs. 4/8, 2/12, 2/0, 1/4, —, 2/10.

Chorasi, Rs. 8/8, 7/8, 3/12, 6/4, —, 7/4.

Jalalpore, Rs. 5/8, 4/12, 1/8, —, —, 4/12.

The land tax in Navsari Prant is about Rs. 6/- per head, in Surat District it is Rs. 4/- per head. The condition of the khedut is getting worse day by day and they are getting deeper into debt.

OVER-TAXATION.

When the taxation per head is Rs. 13/- per head, that is 1/4 of the gross income, on the other side from an income of 250 lacs a year in the state the palace ex-

(Continued on Page 8.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Proprietors by VAIDYA NARAYAN SHRIDHAR BENDRE at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Wadi Bunder, Old Custom House Road, Bombay 1.